THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $8 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1877. NO. 132.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the Electoral Commission, as follows:

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1877.

SIR—I am directed by the Electoral Commission to inform the Senate that it has considered and decided upon the matter submitted to it under the act of Congress concerning the same, touching the electoral votes from the State of Florida, and herewith, by direction of said Commission, I transmit to you the said decision in writing, signed by the members agreeing thereto, to be read at the meeting of the two Houses, according to said act. All the certificates and papers sent to the Commission by the President of the Senate are herewith returned.

NATHAN CLIFFORD,
President of the Commission.

The Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, President of the Senate.

Mr. Boutwell said that as there were so few Senators present he would move a call of the Senate to bring in a greater attendance.

The roll was called and about a dozen Senators answered to their names. The call was continued for about fifteen minutes, during which time about twenty-five Senators in all had come in.

Mr. Boutwell moved that Senators be notified of the call and brought in. Agreed to.

The Chair said if there was no objection he would appoint a conference on the disagreeing votes on the Fortification bill. He appointed Messrs. Windom, Logan and Davis.

Mr. Davis said he did not object, but he would like to inquire if it was not the distinct understanding that no business whatever, not even a call of the Senate, should be transacted between the hours of ten and twelve each morning.

The Chair said it was the understanding that no business would be transacted pending the deliberations of the Commission, but as the Commission had now agreed, a call of the Senate was not out of order to obtain a quorum.

At 10:30 Mr. Boutwell said that he had learned that the House had taken a recess till twelve o'clock. As there was some doubt about a quorum of Senate getting together even at twelve, unless Senators were notified, he would move that the notification be continued, but that further proceedings under the roll call be suspended, and that the Senate take a recess till twelve o'clock. Agreed to.

The Senate reassembled at twelve M., with a full attendance present.

Mr. Hamlin said that the President of the Electoral Commission having notified the Senate that the commission had come to a decision on the disputed electoral vote of Florida, he therefore moved that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to inform the House that the Senate was ready to meet in joint convention to continue the canvass of the electoral vote. Agreed to.

At 12:22 the Clerk of the House appeared in the Senate chamber with a resolution from the House, notifying the Senate that the House would be prepared to receive the Senate in joint convention in the hall of the House at one o'clock, to continue the canvass of the electoral votes.

Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania—I move that the Senate take a recess till five minutes before one o'clock.

Mr. Edmunds—We cannot do that. The law says that after a decision is reached by the tribunal, the two Houses shall immediately convene to continue the count. We cannot, in my opinion, even take a recess.

Mr. Cameron—Mr. President, I always yield to the opinion of my friend, the Senator from Vermont, and I withdraw the motion.

No business was transacted, and at three minutes to one the Chair called attention to the notice of the House, and said: If it be the pleasure of the Senate, the Senate will now proceed to the hall of the House; and the Senators immediately formed in procession and left the Senate chamber.

At 1:20 the Senate re-appeared at the Senate chamber, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms and four special policemen guarding the boxes containing the electoral certificates.

When the Senate had been called to order the Chair announced that the Senate having met the House for the purpose of counting the electoral vote, and objection having made to the counting the vote of Florida, the two Houses had separated, and the objection to counting the electoral vote of Florida would now be laid before the Senate.

The objections were read by the Clerk, and the Chair asked "Will the Senate sustain the objection?"

Mr. Kernan—I will suggest that the objections be taken up seriatim.

Mr. Sherman—I would suggest that the proper question will be, "Shall the decision of the Tribunal be sustained notwithstanding the objections presented."

Mr. Stevenson suggested that the objections be permitted, and the Senate take a recess till ten o'clock on Monday, and he made that as a motion. [Cries of "no!" "oh no!" "no," from the Republican side.] Mr. Stevenson—Oh, well, Senators may say "no, no," and they can vote as they please, but I have a right to express my opinion. This is a very momentous proposition, probably the most important ever brought before the Senate, and it is customary to put such documents.

The Chair put the question to take a recess.

Mr. Stevenson—And to print the evidence also.

The Chair understood the Senator to move to take a recess.

Mr. Stevenson—As the Chair misunderstood me, I will withdraw the motion for a recess, and insist upon the motion to print.

Several Senators suggested that the papers would come out in the *Record* to-morrow, while a document could not be printed for some time, as the printing outside of the *Record* had stopped for lack of an appropriation.

The motion to print was withdrawn, and the motion to take a recess was put to the Senate, and the yeas and nays were demanded, ordered and called, resulting in yeas 26, nays 44; and the motion to take a recess was lost.

Mr. Whyte offered a resolution that it is ordered that the Senate do not concur in the decision of the Tribunal. He said if the two houses do not concur, the decision will stand by the very terms of the law itself.

Mr. Hamlin moved to amend by striking out the word "not" and inserting the names of the Hayes electors of Florida in place of the Tilden electors named by the last resolution.

Mr. Sherman submitted a resolution that the decision of the Tribunal stand, notwithstanding the objection thereto.

Mr. Wright submitted a resolution that the objection made and considered to counting the vote of Florida be overruled, and that the electors named in certificate No. 1, and the decision of the Tribunal thereto, be sustained.

This was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at ten o'clock, but immediately took a further recess until five minutes of twelve. The doorkeepers proceeded then to prepare the hall for the reception of the Senators, by placing in extra chairs. The rules with regard to the admission by ticket which has been relaxed for the past few days was again enforced this morning. Consequently the public at large was excluded. Good use was made of the tickets, however, and the galleries began to fill up at an early hour, although the rush was not nearly so great as upon the first day of the count of the vote.

Upon being called to order again at five minutes to twelve, some routine business was transacted, and at twelve o'clock the chaplain offered prayer, as usual now, by unanimous consent.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Hon. Nathan Clifford stating that the Electoral Commission had considered and decided the questions referred to them in relation to the electoral vote of Florida, and that the decision had been transmitted, with the papers referred, to the President of the Senate.

Mr. Sayler offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to inform the Senate that the House would be ready to receive the Senate in joint convention at one o'clock.

Mr. Hale moved to amend by providing that the Clerk notify the Senate that the House is ready to receive that body now. He thought that the electoral bill required that.

Messrs. Wilson and Kasson made points of order that the electoral act required that the joint convention should be held as soon as the houses were notified that the Commission had agreed.

The Speaker overruled the point of order and said that he would properly construe the bill.

Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected by a vote of 90 to 120—a rising vote.

Mr. Hale said he would not call the yeas and nays, but he would give notice that he would do so hereafter if there was any other attempt at delay.

Mr. Springer—We accept the service of notice.

Mr. Sayler's motion was then adopted.

Mr. Willis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill for the relief of the captors of the rebel ram Albemarle. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Wood from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the laws relating to internal revenue officers and agents. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien the Senate bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe as taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Wells, the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was requested.

Mr. Sayler presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati in relation to an expedition to the North Pole, and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Warren introduced a bill to establish communication between America and Europe. Reserved.

On motion of Mr. Clymer, the House insisted on the amendments to the Military Academy bill, and agreed to the conference asked by the Senate.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Senate of the United States appeared, headed by the Sergeant-at-arms and Clerk, and occupied the positions heretofore assigned them.

Acting Vice President Ferry took a chair to the right of the Speaker, and calling the convention to order, said that the two Houses had separated on an objection to the count of the electoral vote of Florida, and the objection had been referred to the Electoral Commission provided by law. The Commission having decided in accordance with the law, the two Houses had again met in joint convention to concur in or differ from the said decision.

Mr. Ferry then opened an envelope and handed the decision to the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Gorham, who read the same, (as printed elsewhere in this paper).

The Presiding officer then asked if there were any objections to the count of the votes.

Mr. Field rose and said that there were objections interposed:

1st. Because the Commission has decided that the votes cast by Pearce, Humphries, Holden and Long on behalf of the State of Florida are the true and lawful votes of said State, when the votes cast by Messrs. Call, Noyes, Baldwin and Hilton are the true and lawful votes of said State.

2d. Because the Commission refused to receive evidence that Pearce *et al.* were not appointed electors as required by law, but were designated as such electors by the Returning Board.

3d. Because the decision was made in pursuance of an order which had been previously made by the said Commission that they would limit the evidence to be taken.

4th. Because the Commission excluded all evidence taken by the two Houses of Congress as to frauds, etc., in the late election in Florida.

5th. Because the said decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificates signed by Stearns, as Governor, and by the members of the Returning Board, were procured by a fraudulent conspiracy.

6th. Because the Commission had refused to recognize or consider the acts of the courts of Florida, or to take testimony as to the fact that they had decided that Messrs. Pearce *et al.* were not entitled to the certificates as electors of Florida, which decision was rendered in a case lawfully made up and of which said court had jurisdiction.

7th. Because the Commission excluded all evidence to prove that the State of Florida, by all the departments of its government—executive, legislative and judicial—has repudiated the certificates of Stearns and the Returning Board.

8th. Because the votes of Pearce *et al.* would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

This is signed by Senators Jones, of Florida, Conkling, Morton, Saulsbury and McDonald, and by Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson, Jenks, Finley, Ellis, Sayler, Morrison, Springer, Barnum and Hewitt.

The presiding officer asked if there were further objections, and there being none he said that the Senate would withdraw, so that the objections could be considered.

The Senators then withdrew from the hall.

After order had been restored, Mr. Lynde moved to take a recess until ten o'clock Monday morning.

Mr. Hale and other Republicans objected, that under the law the count must proceed, and, after discussion,

The Speaker overruled the point of order made, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the recess at 2:30.

It was carried by a party vote.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

No More Coolies for Spanish Colonies—Reduction of Taxation and Administrative Reforms in Japan—Serious Diplomatic Complications.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—The steamer Tokio brings the following advices from Hong Kong to January 16th, and from Shanghai to January 14th:

There are reports of serious difficulties between the Spanish Minister at Peking and Tsung Ki Yamen, growing out of the question of the employment of coolies in Cuba. The Chinese Government absolutely refuses to sanction the further employment of Chinese laborers in the Spanish colonies.

Chung Shi Manchese, Governor of Shing King, died suddenly. His loss is much regretted, as he was a genuine reformer and an official of strict integrity. The general news is unimportant.

YOKOHAMA, January 23.—Great public interest is excited, but no dangerous feeling by the extraordinary measures for the reduction of taxation. The amount of relief to land holders is sixteen million dollars a year, as communicated by last mail. To meet this reduction, expenditures are to be cut down in every department, and a great number of minor officials dismissed. There is momentary confusion in several bureaus, but in general confidence is felt that the result will be beneficial to the working of the Government as well as to the populace at large. The opportunity has been taken to remove foreign ministers that this reform could long ago have been effected but for the deprivation of revenue by inimical tariffs, which compel inordinate taxation of the people. The truth of these representations is admitted by the United States Minister, but no response is given by the European envoys.

A fire in Yokohama destroyed the English establishment of Love, Crawford & Co., and the American house of Kelley & Co. Loss about $200,000; fully insured.

The annual industrial exhibition opens at Kioto March 15th, and continues for three months.

J. E. Wasson, the American attache of the Formosa expedition, received the fourth class decoration of the Japanese Order of Merit for services in that enterprise.

Postal agencies have been established by Japan in all the northern parts of China.

A serious diplomatic complication, expected to lead to important results, has arisen from the recent question of the occupation of land and residences by foreigners in the ports of Japan not opened by treaty. The present situation shows the United States authorities in an attitude apparently hostile to Japanese interests, but it is believed that Mr. Evarts has the ultimate development will demonstrate the purpose of the United States representatives to encourage the progressive designs of Japan. At present there is much feeling on all sides, and great difficulty in reconciling the various conflicting claims.

The Emperor's visit to Kioto was postponed on account of a heavy storm. He will start to-morrow. The foreign ministers have accepted an invitation to accompany the imperial progress.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To-day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, southwest veering to colder northwest winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company has settled with the widow of L. C. Grant, of New Haven, killed at Ashtabula, for $5,175.

The Mardi Gras celebration in Wheeling to-morrow, is expected to be a grand affair. The Mayor has requested the suspension of all business, and the stores will close at one o'clock.

A pastoral letter from Bishop O'Hara, excommunicating "The Ancient Order of Hibernians" and directing the clergy to deny members of that order the sacraments, was read in all the Catholic churches of the Scranton diocese yesterday. The denunciation was unexpected, and has produced a sensation, with the members of the order, who for the past three years have been in favor with the church within that jurisdiction. The Ancient Order has a large membership in Scranton.

The steamer City of Sydney, from Sydney via Honolulu, arrived at San Francisco yesterday. Among the passengers were Mlle. Di Murska and Elisha H. Allen, late Chancellor of Hawaii, who, it is understood, has accepted the appointment of Hawaiian Minister resident at Washington. The news from Australia is unimportant. A smallpox scare is prevailing at Sydney. A number of vessels had arrived from China with the disease on board, and the steamer Australia brought it in her last trip from San Francisco. The Victoria gold statistics for the year show a falling off of about one hundred thousand ounces. Business in New Zealand is reviving. Sir Daniel McLean, Minister of Defense, died January 5th.

General Crook returned yesterday from Camp Sheridan, where he has been for several days. Spotted Tail, Chief of the Sioux, with a body guard of two hundred chosen warriors, started yesterday on a self imposed mission to obtain an interview with the chiefs of the hostiles, now reported to be massed near the forks of Tongue river, and counsel them to accept while there is yet time, the terms offered by the Government, viz: surrender of their arms and ponies. Spotted Tail expects to be absent more than a month, but will communicate with General Crook as soon as he reaches the hostile camp. The Indians think there is a strong probability that this movement will be successful in terminating the war. General Crook and staff will depart for St. Laramie to-day.

MEXICO.

The Country Quiet—The Republic Supports Diaz.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, February 10.—The Mexican steamer Maurico, with Vera Cruz dates to the 8th, reached the mouth of the Rio Grande this morning, having on board General Miguel Blanco, who has been appointed by President Diaz, Military Commander of this frontier. General Blanco was Minister of war at one time under President Juarez, and is an officer of experience and ability. He reached this city with his staff about dusk, and was accompanied to Matamoras by General Placido De Vega, who has been a refugee in Texas for months past.

The Collector of Customs appointed at Matamoras, last spring, by Diaz, entered upon the discharge of his duties to-day, as did the federal judges and several civil officers. The siege of the city has been raised. When the Maurico left Vera Cruz, General Diaz was expected to return to the city of Mexico in a few days.

The report of the escape of ex-President Lerdo, in a German vessel bound for Panama, is confirmed. The entire republic supports Diaz, and the country is quiet.

Another Bank Suspension—The Mountain City Bank of Pottsville Closed,

POTTSVILLE, PA., February 10.—The following announcement was tacked on the doors of the Mountain City Bank of Pottsville this morning:

"In consequence of large withdrawals of deposits during the past few months, the directors of the bank deem it their duty to suspend. They feel confident that there will be no loss to depositors, time only being required to convert the assets.

"BY ORDER OF THE BOARD."

The cause of the suspension is believed to be some bad investments in real estate.

Money Can be Saved

by buying your flour, groceries, roast coffee, &c., at the Checkered Front.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

BASIS OF PEACE BETWEEN SERVIA AND TURKEY.

BELGRADE, February 10.—Minister Ristics and the Turkish delegate, Portett Effendi, have agreed on a basis of peace, viz.: Saluting the Turkish flag, consecration of Servian fortresses and prevention of armed bands crossing the frontier. Effendi has asked the Porte for instructions on other points. When the preliminaries are settled, Ristics will go to Constantinople to definitely negotiate the terms of peace.

MAKING THE TREATY OF 1856 A DEAD LETTER.

BRUSSELS, February 10.—The *Le Nord*, the Russian organ in this city, says: "If Europe renounces the right of action under the treaty of 1856, Russia will be justified in again assuming the attitude she held before that treaty, which will thus become a dead letter."

BISMARCK SPEAKS.

BERLIN, February 11.—Prince Bismarck gave a grand parliamentary dinner on Thursday. After the cloth was removed, he chatted freely on the Eastern question. In alluding to the Turco-Russian quarrel, the Prince expressed as his opinion that war was strongly probable, and that Russia would commence the struggle by a direct attack on Turkey. The Government press denies that Russia has requested the co-operation of Germany in intervention in Turkish affairs. Prince Bismarck is much irritated against certain deputies who indiscreetly disclosed his confidential after dinner remarks. He contradicts having said, as alleged, that Russia was demanding subsidies from the Powers in aid of war-like operations against Turkey. Grand Duke Constantine has granted the applications of American officers entering the service in the Russian navy.

General Ignatieff is looked upon as the probable successor to Prince Gorschakoff as Chancellor of the Russian Empire.

ENGLAND TO CEASE DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, February 11.—Earl Russell has given notice in the House of Lords that he will move that England shall cease all diplomatic intercourse with Turkey, on the ground that that nation is still barbarous and unworthy of rank among the enlightened people of Europe. It is rumored that the Marquis of Salisbury, who was the British Commissioner to the conference at Constantinople, is to be sent to Turkey.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS — MIDHAT PASHA AT BRINDISI.

LONDON, February 11.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says it is probable that the Porte will not press its condition regarding the treatment of Jews in Servia. An understanding is being brought about upon one point after another. The Prince of Montenegro seems to demand an adjustment of the frontier according to the line of demarcation laid down by the military commission during the armistice. He also insists upon four points which include free navigation of Lake Scutari, access to the sea, and various facilties for more direct communication with the superior authorities of Turkey. None of these points will prevent a settlement, provided the main question of accession of territory be solved.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Brindisi announces that Midhat Pasha has arrived there and informed an English deputation that his banishment was due to Russian intrigues.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that Chevket Pasha, the leader in the Bulgarian atrocities, has been arrested at Constantinople.

Private advices from Kieff represent that Russia has ordered all railway companies to procure ambulance carriages and prepare to convey 60,000 men to Kiskereff.

Great Britain.

ENGLISH FISHING VESSELS MISSING.

LONDON, February 10.—Forty Yarmouth and Lowestoft fishing vessels, having two hundred men and boys on board, are missing. The Government has dispatched two vessels in search of them.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR IN THE COAL MINES.

LONDON, February 11.—There is a rumor from the coal mines which is calculated to alarm English workmen. It is stated that the proprietors of the mines have resolved to import cheap labor from China, and have already consulted the Chinese Ambassador on the subject.

Germany.

DISTRESS AMONG COAL MINERS—CABLE EXTENSION.

BERLIN, February 11.—A distressing condition of things prevails in the coal mine districts of Westphalia and Rhineland. A great number of workmen have been dismissed, and there are now 4,500 unemployed persons, among whom the distress is fearful. Signs of an improvement in trade or commerce are perceptible. The press desires a prolongation of the proposed new cable to Germany. Such an undertaking is receiving attention from the projectors.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The steamer Celtic, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

The *Pesther Lloyd* announces that Von Szkley has failed to form a new Hungarian ministry.

A special to the London *Standard* from Alexandria announces that the Egyptian troops were defeated near Massowah.

Sir William Ferguson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons and Sergeant Surgeon to Queen Victoria, died on Sunday, aged sixty-nine.

A dispatch to the London *Times* from Calcutta reports that a gunpowder explosion occurred at Adhemabad, by which fifty persons were killed and one thousand wounded.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Rome says the Pope is full of the prospect for continuing the Vatican Council. The congregation of cardinals, to whose consideration the submitted the matter, however, have replied that as the causes which interrupted the Council will continue, its resumption would be inopportune.

The London *Times'* dispatch from Calcutta says, in the week ending February 2d the number of persons engaged on the relief works decreased 34,000 in Bombay and 39,300 in Madras, as compared with the number employed the previous week. This decrease is attributable to the decision of wages and exclusion of persons not really destitute, but there has been no rain and no improvement in the condition of the crops. The health of the populations in both presidencies is bad, there being many cases of cholera in the distressed districts of Madras.

It is reported on good authority that the Basque deputation have proposed and the Spanish Government accepted a convention for settlement which will remove the present difficulties with the Basque provinces. Instead of furnishing soldiers by conscription, each province is to maintain a battalion of volunteers, which will be placed under orders of the Government in case of war and economical and administrative autonomy is reserved to the Basque provinces. The Basque juntas are willing to accept this convenio, and the Government will submit it to the Cortes.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Demoralization of the Democracy.

A Split in the Party Probable.

Southern Democrats to Co-operate with the Republicans.

Presicent Grant Again Interviewed.

He Thinks Louisiana Will Decide the Matter.

An Extra Session of Congress Necessary.

Programme of the Democracy to Delay the Count.

Personal Abuse of Judge Bradley Deprecated.

The Demoralization of the Democrats!

Over the outlook of the Presidential question has extended to widespread dissensions in their ranks upon the course which should now be pursued. The extremists favor an obstruction of the count by interposing objections to each State. Last night there was an informal conference of the advisory council, at chairman Hewitt's residence, to look over the situation. There was considerable diversity of views expressed, but no general conclusions as to a future policy reached. A member advocated a caucus to consider the situation, in order to secure concert of action. This was opposed by the more moderate men, who said that such action would be condemned, as the result had not been declared, and they were committed to accept it whatever it might be. Others thought that the caucus bill was entered into in good faith by both parties, and the result must be accepted in that spirit. Hewitt does not openly favor any action that will delay the counting of the electoral vote other than to contest the States in doubt in the form prescribed by the law under which they are now acting. It is very evident, from the opinions expressed even by ultra Democrats, that the Democrats feel that the responsibility of precipitating the Presidential controversy would bring down such a force of condemnation by the industrial interests of the country, by increasing the uncertainty and necessary waste and stagnation, that they would gain nothing in the long run. The Southern Democrats show a disposition to act independently in the present emergency. Their past experience has demonstrated that their Northern friends are as a party entirely irresponsible and unworthy of confidence. A measure is now on foot looking to a coalition which will defeat the programme of the Northern Democrats, if an attempt is made to inaugurate the Presidential controversy over the 4th of March. A paper has been prepared by a leading Southern Democrat, and it is stated already signed by forty-four Southern Democrats, declaring their action against prolonging the Presidential contest, provided a sufficient number of Republicans will cast their votes for the Texas Pacific bill to insure its passage. This can easily be done, as the friends of the bill in both parties have already sufficient strength, if it comes to a vote, to pass it. The negotiations under such an arrangement would undoubtedly be the beginning of a breaking off of the Democratic party South from the Northern wing, and insure a speedy organization of a Republican party of the South, led by the best men of the Democrats.

An Extra Session Necessary.

Party leaders have been looking over the political situation and the state of legislative business, and are convinced is becoming more general every day that, at the present rate of progress, it will be impossible to finish up the more urgent business of Congress, and that an extra session is inevitable. It will, doubtless, be called in a couple of days.

Programme of the Democracy to Delay Action.

The House to-morrow will proceed to the discussion of the opinion of the tribunal on the Florida case, and take action within the provisions of the electoral law. The Democrats propose to await action on Louisiana before taking a positive stand, and if decided against them, will object to Maine and each of the States following, and when the joint convention adjourns to consider the objection, the House will take a recess for preventing more than one State being considered in a day.

Abuse of Judge Bradley.

The abusive terms which have been made in one or two quarters upon Judge Bradley in connection with the decision of the Commission upon Florida are generally condemned by prominent Democrats. At least three or four of the Democratic members of the Commission declared in conversation to-day that they had no sympathy with those attacks, and utterly condemned any imputation upon Judge Bradley's integrity.

Duncan F. Kenner

Will testify to-morrow before the Louisiana Committee against the statement of Wells that he was offered two hundred thousand dollars for the vote of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1877.

THE FLORIDA DECISION IN FULL.

The following is a full copy of the electoral decision, which was read in joint convention of the two Houses to-day:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1877.

To the President of the Senate of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two Houses of Congress, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon for the term commencing March 4th, A. D. 1877," approved January 29, A. D. 1877: The Electoral Commission appointed by said act having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same, of the electoral votes of the State of Florida, and the objections thereto, submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same, pursuant to said act, and has decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of Frederic C. Humphreys, Charles H. Pearce, William Holden and Thomas W. Long, named in the certificate of M. L. Stearns, Governor of said State, which votes are objected by said persons as appears by the certificate submitted to the Commission as aforesaid, and marked number one by said commission, and hereby returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely, four (4) votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and four (4) votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice President. The Commission also has decided, and hereby decides and reports, that the four persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and by said State of Florida. The ground of this decision is stated briefly as required by said act, is as follows:

That is not competent under the Constitution and the law as it existed at the date of the passage of said act to go into evidence *aliunde* the papers opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the two Houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified by the governor of the State of Florida in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State canvassers of said State, prior to the time required for the performance of their duties had been appointed electors, or by counter-proof to show that they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature or of the executive of Florida subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day are inadmissible for any such purpose.

As to the objection made to the eligibility of those Republicans, the commission of grounds stated, neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of said state of Florida, numbered two (2) and three (3) by the commission, and herewith submitted, are the certificates or the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington, the day and year first above written.

[Signed]—Samuel F. Miller, W. Strong, Joseph P. Bradley, George F. Edmunds, O. P. Morton, Frederick F. Frelinghuysen, James A. Garfield, George F. Hoar, commissioners.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL BAILEY.

Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey died in this city this forenoon. The deceased was born in New York in 1803. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1818, and was made lieutenant in 1827, commander in 1849, and captain in 1855. In the latter part of 1861 he was ordered to the steam frigate Colorado, with which he participated in the bombardment of the confederate works near Pensacola. In the capture of the Mississippi forts by the squadron of Flag Officer Farragut, April, 1862, he commanded the second division of the attacking force. On the reorganization of the navy in 1862 he was made commodore, and as acting rear admiral succeeded to the command of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron, where he was very successful in breaking up blockade running on the Florida coast. He was promoted to rear admiral July 25, 1866, and in the following October placed on the retired list.

THE REAL ESTATE FOOL.

Charles A. Eldridge, ex-Member of Congress, testified to-day before the Real Estate Pool Committee, Mr. Glover, chairman. The members of the pool were Pierce M. B. Young, ex-member from Georgia, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker, Secretary Belknap, Jay Cooke & Co., W. S. Huntington and himself. Kilbourn and Latts acted as trustees only, and had no pecuniary interest in the matter until they became assignees for the purpose of making a settlement with Jay Cooke & Co., who had gone into bankruptcy. No member of the pool was aware where the property in which he, as a member of the pool was interested, was located. He was attorney for a number of contractors under the Board of Public Works, but declined to give their names, as this was his private business as attorney.

CONSULTATIONS.

Before Congress met in joint session to-day, Hunton was surrounded by scores of Democrats engaged in earnest conversation. Evarts had a long conference with Hoar, and Senator Bayard with Payne and Hunton. Justice Field had a long and earnest conference with Senator Bayard.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION—ANOTHER RETURNING BOARD CLERK PUT THROUGH FIELD'S PERJURY MILL.

The Committee on Powers, Privileges, etc., of the House inquired this afternoon into Louisiana affairs. John F. Mulherin, of New Orleans, clerk of the Returning Board, testified that some affidavits were made by the clerks of the board in the compiling room: don't know whether they were used; most any name was signed to the affidavits; December 24 witness saw with Littlefield and Major Eaton a slip of paper containing the total of the electoral vote; the majority on these of the Democrats was about 4,000; saw afterward that a change had been made in the figures; heard Governor Wells in conversation with Littlefield in Abell's office December 2, could not hear what they said; December 4 witness saw them again in conversation in a very low tone in the clerk's room; saw Littlefield take from his desk a paper and make a secret measure about a quarter of an hour after conversing with Governor Wells; about the beginning of December changes were made on the statement of the electoral votes by order of Judge Davis; Littlefield told witness he had fixed the parish of Vernon, but he don't say how or in what manner he had fixed it.

To Mr. Lawrence—Can't say whether any member of the board knew affidavits were being made up by the clerks; witness made out some affidavits and signed names and cross marks to them: saw Wells and Anderson look at the slips made up by Littlefield, who told witness he sent them to Governor Packard and Levissee; Littlefield saw alterations made by some of the clerks on the consolidated statements from different parishes; changed one himself; the changes were that if the first elector had 566 votes and the third elector 210, the clerks were directed to change the latter to the number of the first vote.

Q.—Do you know what a consolidated statement is?

A.—Yes; there is not a man in the country knows it any better [laughter]; Pitkin, Sprague and Anthony made changes in the body of the statement.

Witness being asked if he was not intoxicated replied, no, sir, and said he drank this morning a glass of ale, a glass of cider, a toddy and a cocktail, and also took a couple of cigars [loud laughter]: witness said when he first went upon the stand he handed Judge Cavanac a paper with two questions he wanted asked; they were not asked, and he could not remember what they were.

Q.—What was their substance? A.—I won't answer.

Q.—Why? Witness—Mr. Chairman, is this a proper question to ask me?

The Chairman—It is.

Mr. Marsh—If you remember, answer the question. A.—I can't remember.

To Mr. Field—The affidavits made up by the clerks purported to give accounts of violence and intimidation at the polls; alterations were made in the supervisors' returns, and from these changed statements the final consolidations were made.

ANOTHER WITNESS IN CONTEMPT.

The Senate's Oregon committee will report Conrad N. Jourdan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New York, as in contempt for not responding to a subpœna directing him to appear and examine books. The grounds for this action are as follows: On February 1st a subpœna was issued, directing Jourdan to appear before the Commission with an account of his books showing the accounts of Samuel J. Tilden, W. T. Pelton and Abram S. Hewitt during the late and present political campaign.

THE JOINT COMMISSION

Reassembled this afternoon, and after reading their journal of yesterday, adjourned until Monday at half past ten.

THE LOUISIANA BUSINESS—HOUSE COMMITTEE MINORITY REPORT.

Representative Hurlbut, W. Townsend, Danford, Crapo and Joyce, have made their minority report in the Louisiana investigation, concluding as follows:

For the first time in the history of this country it has been attempted to destroy the lawful and formal expression of a State in the election of President by assuming the power in the House of Representatives to examine into any and all the polls and to purge the election, to make itself the Returning Board and determine by a partisan vote what Louisiana ought to have done.

We regard it as the most fatal attack ever attempted upon constitutional rights, as a gross usurpation of power, as subjecting in its natural development the entire question of the election of a President to the will or decision of the House of Representatives.

What has been attempted by this Democratic House in Louisiana may be done on the same principle by any other dominant party in any other State whose vote may be in the way of their party candidate. The cry of fraud is quickly raised and is readily repeated, and far too easily believed. Evidence is always read to support that or any other charge of great political advantages is to be gained.

The only way to preserve the just balances of power is to stand by and support the formal deliberate, and lawful decisions of tribunals constituted for the purpose, ordained under the Constitution and the highest State authority, by laws which have been expounded and sustained by the proper supreme courts. Any other course is to substitute guess-work for legitimate decision, the rule of a mob for orderly processes of law, the control by a House of Representatives whose days are numbered for the determination and the people themselves in due and regular form chosen by themselves. Passion and prejudice will wear themselves out in time, the wild dramatic of intimidation from both sides will soon be forgotten, the vast assertions of party presses will pass from men's minds, and then this case of Louisiana will perhaps be fairly considered, and the verdict of thoughtful men will be that the Democratic party of that unhappy State are partly to be held responsible for continuous and organized attempts by force to subvert the clear will of the majority. The same calm judgment will declare that the laws of 1870 and 1872 were necessary safeguards against such organized illegal force, and should be approved by all who believe in the supremacy of the law, that this much abused Returning Board acted in the spirit of those laws creating them and that their determination is final in the matter.

Holding these views, the minority of the committee submit them and do not propose to follow, in detail the unauthorized dissection of the vote made from partial and biassed information by a majority of the committee, but to stand upon established law, and the deliberate results of the Constitutional action of sworn officers of a State solemnly done, performed and promulgated with all the sanctions of law. The undersigned submit herewith the reports of the minority members of the subcommittee into which the main committee was subdivided, and close this report by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the election held for Presidential electors in the State of Louisiana on the 7th day of November, 1876, was examined into, determined, declared, and promulgated by the proper authorities of said State under all the forms of law and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES.

The Committee on Privileges and Powers and Duties of the House this morning examined Postmaster General Tyner relative to the resignations of Postmasters Watts, of Oregon, and Don Herder, of Michigan, both of whom were appointed electors in their respective States.

The Postmaster General produced, as from the files of the department, all papers bearing upon the resignation of Watts, which show that the latter resigned his position of postmaster by telegraph on November 13, and that a telegraphic acceptance was sent by the Postmaster General on November 14. Watts' written resignation to Special Agent Underwood was not received at the department until December 9. The records of the department show that Henry W. Hill was appointed Watts' successor November 23d, that Hill's bond was forwarded to him on December 11th and was returned approved on January 3, 1877, on which day his commission was sent him. It is also shown that the special agent took charge of the postoffice at Lafayette on November 14, receipted for all Government property, and removed the office to another building.

In the case of Don Herder the records of the department show that he has held no appointment under the Postoffice department for the past ten years.

The committee next examined Hon. J. M. McGrew, Sixth Auditor, who stated that pay was allowed Watts as postmaster to and including November 14.

The examination of

The Commercial.

Official Paper of Allegheny County

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1877.

The exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports, last week, were of an aggregate value of $1,298,809.

THE *Post's* rooster was out on Saturday, crowing most lustily over the decision in the Florida case. He seemed to have an extra flop in his wings, and was undoubtedly feeling much better.

TENNESSEE has decided to repudiate, for the present, at least. The Senate of that State has concurred in the House resolution directing the Comptroller and Treasurer to suspend the payment of interest on the State bonded debt.

THE Ohio *State Journal* says that a letter from Washington to that paper presents the name of Hon. LORENZO DANFORD as the Republican candidate for Governor. This we regard as the very best suggestion that has yet been made in that connection.

THE New York *Bulletin* gives the gross receipts of nineteen railroads in January, amounting to $4,529,355, showing a falling off of about $300,000 from last year. The month of January, this year, however, has been much harder upon railroads than the same month last year, by reason of obstruction of traffic from snow.

THERE is a notable falling off, all around, of the interest taken by the Democrats in the Electoral Commission. They were all in favor of it, at the first, and most heartily so; but since the Florida decision the Commission does not seem half so interesting to them as it did. But as they would have it so, they have no right to complain.

THE New Jersey Central Railroad is in finadeial difficulties. Its capital stock is $20,500,000, and it has paid dividends on this, since 1866, amounting to $14,400,000; yet the greedy recipients of these dividends now refuse to come forward and lend the road $3,000,000 to put it on its feet again. If it had not been so liberal to its stockholders it might now be more just to its creditors.

TRUMBULL says that this Government is a failure. Under it a white man has no rights which a nigger is bound to respect. He thought he had a perfect right to attend a nigger ball in New Orleans, but here is a Republican Senatorial committee hauling him over the coals for it. There is no longer any such thing as personal liberty, and the whole system of republican government is a mere phantasmal delusion.

THE Erie *Dispatch* copies from the Norristown *Herald* a favorable notice of WM. B. HART, Esq., at present cashier of the State Treasury, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer, and adds: "We are willing to give him (HART) a lift in these parts providing the *Herald* will do something for Mr. RAWLE in the Gubernatorial line. Is it a go?" From which we infer that MR. RAWLE will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor next year.

THE San Francisco journals, we observe, are disposed to treat as apocryphal the statements current in New York for some time past as to the transfer of a large amount of California capital to New York for the purpose of promoting speculations in Wall street. One of the New York journals having announced that the amount thus transferred could not have been less than $200,000,000, the San Francisco *Bulletin* enters into a calculation to show that the story is an absurdity of the most ridiculous kind.

WE learn from the Philadelphia *Press* that an application has been made to the Supreme Court for a rehearing in the case of BOYD against WILSON. The question decided in that case was whether a sale being made by a sample exhibited was a warranty that the goods ordered on the faith of the sample should be equal to it in quality. The court held that it was not; but the principle involved in this decision is of so much importance to the mercantile community that a re-hearing of the argument upon it is regarded as both essential and desirable.

THE New York *Times*, speaking of the proceedings in New Jersey against the New Jersey Mutual, says that New Jersey law proves too much for its scheming officials and those of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and the pleasant process of amalgamation is summarily ended. The receiver appointed by Chancellor RUNYON will take possession of the assets of the insolvent concern, and will then proceed to examine in detail its condition, and so acquire data for determining what course shall finally be pursued for the benefit of the policy holders.

THE effect of the decision in the Florida case upon the point raised in Oregon is that as a Governor's certificate is not valid unless made in accordance with the legally constituted authority for canvassing the returns. Application of this to Oregon consists in the fact that the returns are, by the law of that State, canvassed by the Secretary of State and in the presence of the Governor, who has no voice in the matter, and the Republicans will claim that the Governor's certificate to CRONIN is neither founded upon nor in accordance with the decision of the lawfully constituted canvassing authority of the State.

THERE is no concealment, says the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, among very many of the Southern Democrats of the belief that the success of HAYES will result in a considerable disintegration of the Democratic party South. This is especially true of the Representatives from the cotton States. They have made up their minds to the fact of his success, and are prepared to make the best of the situation by cooperating with President HAYES in bringing about a better state of feeling in the South. In this they are, for once, practical; and their action, when it is taken, will demonstrate that the future prosperity of the South will depend upon its success.

THE only justification used by the Democrats in the House for their cruel treatment of the Louisiana Returning Board is that the last Republican House treated IRWIN, a recalcitrant witness, just as badly. If it did, two wrongs do not make one right; but it did not. IRWIN refused to tell what he knew, and was a proper subject of punishment; but the Returning Board has simply declined to undertake what they have not in their hands to deliver, they are not recusant witnesses, and they have all along been willing to tell all that they know. The two cases, therefore, are not parallel, and besides, IRWIN was not treated cruelly, as these Louisiana men are. The harsh manner of their incarceration equals the cruelties of the inquisition, and is disgraceful to all who have been parties to it.

IT HAS been stated a thousand times that in the Commission, as it was constituted, one man would decide the questions at issue. The result has proved this declaration to be true. Every vote yet taken in the commission was decided by the odd member of it, and every vote yet to be taken will show the same result. The Democrats have been looking anxiously for some one of the Republican members to rise above mere partisanship, but no such expectation has been indulged in concerning the Democratic members. The result, so far, has justified all we said against this Commission while it was in process of formation. It is not a judicial, but a partisan tribunal; and it would have been just as practicable to have left the ultimate decision of the Presidential question to Senator FERRY, as the Constitution contemplated, as to have left it to the *ipse dixit* of Judge BRADLEY, the odd member of the Commission.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in an Illinois case, to the effect that certain town officers of that State who had resigned in order to escape the performance of a certain duty, were subject to mandamus until their successors were elected, has been quoted and misconstrued as deciding the point raised in the Florida case, of elector HUMPHREYS, that an office holder cannot get rid of an office by merely tendering his resignation; but the decision referred to does not touch that point, in any way. We have the authority of Chief Justice WAITE, as given in an Eastern paper, that it had no such purpose and was altogether incapable of such application.

The point settled in this Illinois case is one which has been often settled before, and has been standing undisputed in the law books for years, that a public officer who has been commanded by the courts to perform a certain duty, cannot evade that duty or escape from it by resigning. His right to resign is neither questioned nor infringed; but, having been bidden to do a particular thing, by a power superior to himself, he must do what he has been told to do before he can lay aside his robes of office. This, it will be seen, is a different case, altogether, to that of the Florida Shipping Commissioner. He did not resign to avoid an unpleasant duty, and had, consequently, an unquestioned right to lay his office down.

The Illinois case here mentioned is very similar to that of many others out West, in which the United States courts have been compelled to interfere to secure to the holders of repudiated county and town bonds, issued in favor of railroads, the payment of the interest and principal of their bonds. We have before us, for instance, a decision of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of certain bonds issued by the commissioners of Callaway county, Missouri, which establishes the general principle that county bonds regularly issued and negotiated by the proper authorities are valid and binding. These bonds were issued in aid of a railroad. The original amount was $550,000, and there is now about seven years accrued interest on them. The debt is very obnoxious to the people, and every possible effort has been made to escape payment of it; and one of the means resorted to in Illinois, in a similar case, was to refuse payment, absolutely, and when the Supreme Court issued a mandamus, directing the town or county officers to levy a sufficient tax to pay the amount of the judgment against it, the town or county officers tried the dodge of resigning their offices as a means of evading and avoiding a compliance with the commands of the courts. The point now decided is that this trick will not win—that the duty commanded must first be performed before the office can be vacated by resignation. This, we take it, is a correct ground, and it in no way interferes with the right to resign. It simply settles the point that an officer must have discharged every duty incumbent upon him, at the time of his resignation, before he can vacate his office.

The general principle that an officeholder can at any time, vacate his office by resignation is not, therefore, called in question by this decision of the Supreme Court, but a second general principle is established with it that the resigning officer cannot get rid of a duty he does not like, by resigning, when he has been legally directed to perform it. Both principles are correct, and one naturally supplements the other.

CONCERNING the question of the ineligibility of electors, in general, as decided by the Electoral Commission, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

As soon as the Commission met to-day, the question of the eligibility of Humphreys was taken up, and one of the judges remarked that he thought it was a waste of time to go on with the discussion. It was apparent from the debate in the last private session, that seven of the Commission were determined Conservatives, and no power to take up the question of eligibility, and inasmuch as this question had been raised by Justice Bradley, the shortest way to dispose of it would be for him to indicate his views upon it. In reply to this, Justice Bradley said that he preferred no further argument on both sides from the members of the Commission, and so the debate was reopened and continued some time upon the eligibility question only, Mr. Bayard making a speech an hour and a half long, and other Commissioners occupying the floor for shorter periods. At the conclusion, Justice Bradley gave his opinion. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican Commissioners are willing to state the substance of Judge Bradley's views. Some of the latter go so far, however, as to say that as they understood them, they cover all possible questions of elegibility that can be raised in the case of electors in other States, and took the broad ground that however ineligible an elector might have been elected for, if his vote was received by the electoral college, it could not be questioned by Congress.

The Democrats, while admitting that there was no comfort for them in Bradley's opinion, do not think that it wholly precludes them from raising an issue against the two Louisiana electors, or from making a final stand on the Oregon case. It is plain from their way of talking, however, that they have almost no hope of success in either direction, and that they look upon the whole eligibility question as likely to be fruitless of results favorable to Tilden.

THE reports for January of the foreign commerce at New York still have a favorable showing, although the difference is not so great as between it and the same month in 1876 and 1875. The imports for the month were $27,606,337, against $29,756,259 in 1876 and $24,831,250; but this includes $1,274,796 of specie received, against $398,197 in 1876 and $146,282 in 1875. The imports for the seven months since July 1, 1876, were $174,633,789, against $178,164,438 in 1876 and $190,938,065; but this includes $25,241,399 of specie receipts against only $6,315,777 in 1876 and $4,689,280. This shows a falling off, in seven months, of imported goods, of $22,456,371, as compared with 1876, and $46,506,395 as compared with 1875. The exports for January, exclusive of specie (of which only $971,491 was sent), were $25,403,169, against $21,800,226 in 1876 and $19,291,403 in 1875. The export of specie for the same month in 1875 was $10,119,325, and for same month in 1876, $1,866,399. For the seven months beginning July 1, 1876, the exports, exclusive of specie, were $176,896,804, against $156,744,826 in 1876, and $159,799,927 in 1875. The export of specie for the seven months, was $15,442,260, against $19,067,711 in 1876, and $41,722,887 in 1875. The export of specie, it will be seen from the January return, has fallen off to a mere trifle, and the large amount for the seven months was exported in the early part of that period. The export, from a million and a half a week in 1875, has fallen to less than a million a month, and this, we take it, is a better indication of a healthy trade than even the falling off in imported goods and the increase of exported produce. The shipment of specie abroad, from our ports, is now confined almost exclusively to the China, Japan and South American trade.

THE New Yorkers continue to grow desperate over the steady and continuous decline of the grain trade of that city. The receipts for January, 1877, show a total receipt at New York of 1,653,121 bushels, against 3,121,404 bushels last year, while Baltimore shows a total of 2,017,700 bushels and Philadelphia of 1,527,200 bushels, which are nearly up, in both instances, to last year's totals. The quantity received during four weeks of January was not much larger than in 1875, and much smaller than in 1876, but whereas New York formerly received more than Baltimore and Philadelphia together, its receipts are now less than half their total receipts. The *Public* says:

Since 1875, when New York received 44.0 per cent. of the entire receipts at the six ports, and more than any two cities together, it has so declined that Baltimore has more than twice its receipts, and Philadelphia not quite twice, and its loss has been 25.5 per cent. of the whole receipts—about 831,700 bushels for the month. It follows that in receipts of all other grain, flour not included, this city has lost only 93,000 bushels, or about five per cent. of other grain received at all cities, but it has lost 25.5 per cent. of all the corn moved in January. It is well to notice that this loss has been progressive, greater each year, while Philadelphia has gained each year, and Baltimore only holds its great gain made in 1876.

The *Public*, like all the other New York papers, blames the loss on the new railroad tariff, which is arranged according to the millage basis, and gives Baltimore and Philadelphia a slight advantage in rates; but there are other causes, principal among which is the cost of handling grain after it reaches New York. If that cause is removed, the change in the current of trade, over which New York now laments so much, is likely to become permanent. Transhipment to foreign vessels, at both Philadelphia and Baltimore, is made direct from the cars arriving from the West.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* was one of those Democratic papers which considered the passage of the Electoral Commission bill as necessary to the salvation of the country, but which, now that it has begun to show its workings, are disappointed and chagrined over its manifestations. That paper says:

"We fear that the first decided action of the Commission appointed to settle the disputed questions growing out of the counting of the electoral vote will justify to many minds the most serious of the objections urged against it. This has no reference to the side which that decision is supposed to favor, but to the strict party lines which seemed to divide the tribunal when the question was taken. The most earnest friends of this measure hoped that the members would be able to unite, generally, in the decision of all the more important of the disputed points, thus depriving the judgment of any appearance of a partisan bias, and leading to a popular acquiescence in the result finally reached. We are not altogether without hope that this may be effected before anything final is declared. It would be cause for sincere regret that this close division should be carried throughout the entire discussion, and all the questions at issue be decided by a single vote."

There is a very easy way to bring about the end aimed at in this extract, and that is to get the Democratic members of the Commission to act otherwise than as mere partisans. Judge BRADLEY has twice voted with them and against his party friends, but in no instance have *they* risen above the low level of their party feelings. It is not to be expected that freedom from party influence is to be confined exclusively to the Republican side.

WITHIN a short time reports have become current at New York that the French Government has made two large and somewhat mysterious purchases in that city, one of white-oak lumber and the other of copper. It is stated that bids are to be opened shortly for supplying 1,000,000 pieces of white-oak lumber, nine feet long, twelve inches wide and four inches thick. The other large sale referred to is that of 6,000,000 pounds of copper, which is to be shipped to Havre, and which rumor would also consign to the French Government. Those, however, who are best acquainted with all the facts, say that the French Government has nothing whatever to do with these purchases. White oak is a wood highly esteemed in France and always in demand; while, as to copper, a similar shipment has been made about this time for several years past, and the French Government was not the purchaser. Agents were not accustomed to spread about the names and purposes of those for whom they acted, and the fact that the circumstances of the sale had not transpired was nothing which need attach special importance to it.

EVERY scalawag who has been detected and exposed in the Republican party, or baffled in his purpose by it, naturally finds a refuge in the Democratic party. Every one of the Republican Senators who voted to acquit ANDREW JOHNSON, found the road into the Democratic party a perfectly easy one. FESSENDEN died soon after, and HENDERSON still hangs out Republican colors; but TRUMBULL, and DOOLITTLE, and ROSS, of Kansas, went straight over to the Democratic side. JULIAN is a similar instance; PINCHBACK, likewise; and now we have LITTLEFIELD and MADDOX, following in PINCHBACK'S wake. Upon this point the New York *Tribune* remarks:

Loose methods and bad leadership, and the recklessness that comes of power long oft unrestrained, have wrought great mischief in the Republican organization; but the respectability, purity and honesty of the masses of the party are such that the prominence of corrupt men in it is recognized by the public as if by instinct to be utterly incongruous and alien. Nor should the readiness, the eagerness, in fact, with which the Democrats gather into their own fold the disreputable characters whom they have denounced Republicans for having any dealings with, be passed without comment.

THE concert-giving people and lecturers have taken a scunner at Chicago, because it has such an awful bad cough. It is nip and tuck between a lecturer and his audience in that city, as to which shall be heard most, with the audience a little ahead. Here is what one of them says about it:

"A thousand blasts from catarrhal noses, a thousand blatant coughs in all sorts of curious keys, a thousand simultaneous expectorations, with the premonitory hawk, and a thousand rousing sneezes, united in no mighty whole, is no small obstacle to surmount. Compare a Boston with a Chicago audience, and how vast the difference. The one attentive, steady and 'still as starlight,' the other restless, fluttering, babbling and rude. It is a fact that cannot be denied, that, out of six men in a promiscuous audience, four use *their fingers instead of their pocket handkerchiefs*. This outrageous habit is nowhere so universal as in Chicago."

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD says that he sat up all night to watch the flag on the dome of the Capitol, when the Electoral Commission bill passed, and he never slept a wink until the great joy overtook him of knowing that the bill had passed; but since the decision in the Florida case, he goes to bed early and gives himself no further concern about it. He feels, now, like that member of the antiquarian society on the Stanislaus, who got doubled up by a chunk of old red sandstone hurled against him in the region of the diaphragm; "the subsequent proceedings interested him no more." This world, anyhow, is all a fleeting show, to vain delusions given, and there is scarcely an honest man to be found outside of TWEED'S cell in Ludlow street jail.

THE Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, Russia, contains a collection of Hebrew manuscripts of unusual value to the student of Biblical history. Those parchments were found in the Karaite synagogues of Egypt and Mesopotamia, and were secured at the instigation of the Czar of Russia, as the chief prelate of the Greek Christian Church. That they are of the deepest interest to church history, has been demonstrated by the report of an expert sent from the University of Oxford in England, who announces their supreme worth, and declares the texts of the Hebrew Bible contained in this collection to be older than any ever known. The Biblical students of England will aim to secure opportunity to compare these relics of Hebrew lore with the texts from which the present Old Testament editions have been compiled.

A young lady of Bellevue, Ohio, bet a young man a kiss that Tilden would be elected—he to pay if Tilden won, she to pay if Hayes was elected. On the morning of the 8th of November he called and paid the bet; on the 9th he called and took it back. That evening she paid the bet. Next morning she took it back and he paid; then she paid, and he paid, and so they have been kept busy by the contradictory dispatches ever since, and both declare their willingness and ability to hold out until Congress decides the question. They don't like the electoral law. They think that its unconstitutional.

Whatever may be the result of the Presidential arbitration, every one seems glad that the present Congress will soon pass out of existence.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Blink's dog, most wonderful to tell,
Has music in his soul,
For every night the quadruped
Performs a barky-role.
—*Boston Globe.*

Cornell College has fifty young lady students.

Blue lamp chimneys are recommended for weak eyes.

The doctors say it is no use to roof your house with blue glass if you have arsenic on the walls in the form of green paper.

The manner in which the black sheep of the Republican party in the South are dropping into the Democratic fold is perfectly easy and natural.

The Waco (Texas) *Examiner* tells of a man with "one bullet in the brain, and one in the head." There is a dreadful bewilderment about this item, somewhere.

A postal clerk in Dubuque opened a letter just to see if a certain girl was very sweet on a certain fellow. She was, and the Government is also very sweet on the postal clerk.

One evening at the opera in Dublin, a gentleman sarcastically asked a man standing up in front of him if he was aware that he was opaque. The other denied the allegation, and said he was O'Brien.

Medical intelligence is more largely diffused than any other information. There is not a house in town where a man can complain of a sore throat or pain in the head that somebody will not tell him what will cure it.

The standard of aldermanic propriety appears to be rather nicer in Canada than it is in the States. A member of the Council of Belleville, Ont., has resigned his seat owing to the insolvency of the firm of which he is a member.

The Burlington *Hawkeye* humorist pronounces the rumor that he was about to start a paper of his own as a base fabrication of his enemies. He makes an emphatic denial, and says: "He has had it. He had all he wanted of it. So had the sheriff."

A Chicago newspaper says that a St. Louis belle, travelling in Europe, had a last made exactly like her foot; and she got it through the custom house free of charge, as a work of art, by pretending that it was a part of Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty.

Phillips Brooks says wisely: "There is something unhappy in the way in which most ministers dwell upon their work, as if it had so many hardships. The highest joy of the preacher is the great mission set before him. No other joy on earth equals it."

The latest Washington *mot*: It is now conceded that it was a mistake not to put Judge Lawrence on the high compromise court in place of General Garfield. It is recognized that Judge Lawrence is the ablest lawyer in the House, because he has admitted it himself.

The Maine Legislature is doing its best to make men happy by law. It has just passed a bill abolishing lotteries, including raffles at church fairs, and the Senate has voted in favor of the bill which includes cider in the list of intoxicating drinks the sale of which is prohibited.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* explains the cause of the recent unparliamentary language indulged in by the Cincinnati editors towards each other, viz.: "Much of the rudeness and lack of culture in the West may be traced to the frequent delays in the mails from Boston."

Winslow, the Treasury robber, when arrested, "wept and wildly reproached the Government for not having paid for his services enough to live comfortably and securely, and to snap his fingers at the tempter." That is what every one wants to do. To "snap his fingers at the tempter" is, in reality, the sole object of existence.

The oil wells in Los Angeles and Ventura counties, in California, are now being worked with more than usual vigor. The California Star Oil Works, Newhall Petroleum Company, and San Francisco Petroleum Company are all actively engaged in that section of the State, and California petroleum is likely to affect Eastern imports before long.

Uncle Jimmy Williams, Governor of Indiana, is becoming absolutely famous for his riotous living. He has napkins on his table every day, and clean towels are put on the family rack three times a week. Not only this, but James has gone to giving receptions and hops, and the voice of the profane fiddle is heard every week in the gubernatorial mansion.

The importation of fresh American meat into England has become a considerable branch of industry, and has already had an appreciable effect upon the home markets. The *Live Stock Journal* says this is now the chief topic of conversation in the farmstead, at the market ordinary, and all places where agriculturists congregate. Stock breeders are alarmed by the sudden growth of the new trade, and are casting about to find some means of sustaining a successful competition.

In Wilmington, Del., a few days ago, a party of ladies raised money and necessary articles and carried them to a house where there was a corpse needing burial. They gave their contributions to the distressed family and left. Shortly after, one of the ladies discovered that she had dropped her glove, and returned for it only to find the corpse sitting up in the bed counting the money which had been left for her interment, and making merry with the others over their successful imposition.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, was forty years old last Monday.

Orpheus C. Kerr, who had completely lost his appetite, has recovered it again.

The Grand Duke Alexis is reported to have brought down four ducks at one shot while hunting on Currituck Sound.

The death is announced at Tarber, at the age of 107, of Jean Bourguine, who was a soldier during the reign of Louis XVI.

Dr. Pease, of San Francisco, it is said, improves upon General Pleasanton's blue glass cure theory by mixing red glass with the blue.

Justice Bradley is a hearty, little, cosey body who buttons his blue coat round about him, and smiles like a grandfather who has ripened too soon.

The wife of President Grant has sent a basket of flowers to the bedside of Representative Alexander H. Stephens almost every day since his present severe illness began.

Judge David Davis denies the published statement that he did not intend resigning his judicial position until assured that Judge Drummond would be appointed his successor.

A wealthy Copenhagen brewer, J. C. Jacobson, has given the sum of 1,000,000 crowns for the promotion of mathematics, natural science, the science of language, history and philosophy.

Miss Mason "dressed in a tight-fitting suit of black alpaca, the skirt cut short, and with heavy laced shoes," threw Henry Vidal, of Jersey City, in two fair falls, according to the rules of the wrestling ring.

Dr. John Gladstone, a cousin of the English ex-Premier, died at Bridgeport, Ohio, on Monday, at the ripe age of seventy-seven. He had been in this country since 1818, and enjoyed a large medical practice.

Mr. Holden met a mad dog in Palmer, Mass. He had no weapon, and there was no chance to run, so waited for the dog to attack, and just at the right instant struck the brute a knock-down blow on the head with his fist.

A Reading man named "Woodsey" has had peculiar luck in winning at raffle matches this season. He hustles seven pennies in a hat and throws them out all "heads" every time. He is the terror of all competitors.

Mr. Moody says that when he arrived in Boston he was met by the warning that he must not expect to do the same in Boston as he had done elsewhere, for Boston was "such a peculiar place." But he thought Boston was like every other place, full of the same old human nature.

Mrs. Samuel Allen, of Hamden, Conn., celebrated the anniversary of her eighty-fourth birthday last Tuesday, by participating in a coasting party consisting of her children, grandchildren and her youngest great-grandchild, she and the latter little one sliding down the hill side by side.

It is grievous to see a disposition on the part of the English newspapers to question the veracity of Dr. Schliemann, but then it is true that a man who would divorce one wife without cause and marry another because she knew the Odyssey, might not stop at a few lies in the road to fame.

It is said that the Memoirs of Talleyrand, left by him with strict injunction that they should not see the light for thirty years after his death, will be published next year. As he died in 1838, the year for the appearance of the book was 1868, but many of the persons mentioned in it were then alive, and the publication was deferred.

Recorder Hackett, of New York, out of his long experience has come to place a very low value on much of the testimony given under oath in courts of justice. A day or two ago he said, in speaking of the case in which a new trial was asked for: "There is hardly a case in this court in which there is not the grossest perjury. I have never known parents to fail to commit perjury when it was requisite in the could bring five hundred men to swear that this boy was out of the city when the burglary was committed. There is never any lack of perjurers when they are wanted."

Real Temperance Reform.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette]

At a meeting held on Thursday at the Liverpool Sailors' Home to celebrate the opening of a branch cocoa-room, intended mainly for the accommodation of sailors, it was stated that this room was the eighteenth which has been established within fifteen months, and that the effort to provide places of entertainment where the intoxicating drink was not sold and where wholesome food and drink could be had, was warmly appreciated by workingmen. The receipts from the various rooms during the last week had amounted to £596, representing a consumption of one ton of cocoa, one ton thirteen cwt. of sugar, 410 pounds of coffee, fifty-four pounds of tea, and 47,238 pieces of breadstuffs. No doubt much of intemperance prevalent in this country arises not from any special desire on the part of the community for beer and spirits, but from the difficulty of obtaining more harmless refreshment. If, however, a remedy is to be found for this want, care should be taken that the substitute for the intoxicating drinks is really good of its kind. The tea, coffee, and cocoa should not only be of the purest description, but also be well made. The art of making good tea and coffee especially is very imperfectly understood in this country, and it is surprising that the apostles of temperance do not give more attention to this point.

Two Fools at Law.

In 1874, at Mount Sterling, Iowa, D. W. Ferguson and W. M. Sharp got into an altercation, in which each called the other all the bad names that could be thought of, and which finally resulted in a knock-down. Ferguson sued Sharp for $5,000 for personal injury, and $1,000 for slander. Sharp filed a cross-bill for $1,000 damages for slander. The case has since been in litigation, under the manipulations of sharp lawyers, backed by plucky clients. On Monday last the contest ended with the verdict of a jury, giving Ferguson ten dollars damages for personal injuries, and nothing for slander, and to Sharp ten dollars for slander and injury to his good name. The costs in the litigation are $2,200, and the question is, who is to pay them? The plaintiff's claim for slander falls on the defendant. The defendant denies this, and claims that the plaintiff, having recovered no judgment, pays the costs, and now the courts will be called again to decide this.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they twelve valuable suggestions as to the *size, style* and position which will secure the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid them.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. G. Graham, S. Bell, Wm. A. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS
James Caldwell & Co.
ARE NOW OFFERING,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES,
A Large Stock of
DOMESTIC & HOUSEKEEPING
GOODS.
9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached Sheetings of all the popular makes.
9-8, 5-4 and 8-4 Pillow Case Muslins.
Fruit of the Loom, Bay Mills, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, Pride of the West and New York Mills Shirting Muslins
Good 4-4 Bleached Muslin from 6 1-4 to 9c.
Brown and Bleached Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
A Choice Stock of Hamburg Embroideries.
Marsailles Quilts, Honey Comb and Croquet Quilts very cheap.
New and very Choice Styles in Shirting Prints Cambrics and Percales.
Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Black Cashmeres and Merinos.
Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths.
Cloaks and Furs at very Low Prices, to close out our Winter Stock.
115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 59 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for Circular

DRY GOODS
February 10.
New Spring Goods
AT THE
At WILLIAM. SEMPLE'S, 165, 167 & 169
Latest Novelties in Foreign and American Dress Goods arriving now in Colors and Fabrics for Early Spring Season at Very Low Prices.
WHITE GOODS.
A new and complete line of Plain and Fancy White goods at unusually low prices.
SPRING SHAWLS.
New and fashionable Spring Shawls in great variety.
CLOAKS AND SACQUES.
New Cloaks and Sacques—no old styles, all new and fresh—at exceedingly low prices.
LADIES' SUITS.
Ladies' Black, Colored and Fancy Suits in all kinds of materials, at lowest prices.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
We have on our counters, on second floor, a new and beautiful line of Ladies and Misses' Muslin Underwear, all new goods this season, at very low prices.
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.; a complete, new and well selected stock in all grades, very cheap.
Latest fashionable styles in Gents' Ready Made Clothing.
MOURNING GOODS.
We call particular attention to our lines of Mourning goods, which are very complete.
Agents for Constald's Crapes, of which we have a full line of numbers; also, Black Crape Veils at much less than usual prices.
At 5c per box, Linen Faced Paper Collars, sold all along at 10c.
NOTE—Will open on Saturday morning Flowers, Ribbons, &c., purchases made is offered to purchasers.
1877 1877
$8.00
THE
Pittsburgh Commercial
FOR 1877.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED
TO
EIGHT DOLLARS.
Cheapest Business Paper in the State.
UNSURPASSED AS A
POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL
AND
General Newspaper.
The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Merchant and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will commend itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the COMMERCIAL fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.
IN POLITICS
The COMMERCIAL will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always exercising the right to freely criticise party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when those acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country should not be dealt with hastily or improperly, and (as we believe) peaceful solution, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.
THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS
Will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other important centers.
In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by able and careful writers and set forth in attractive style.
THE MARKETS
Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the state of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Petroleum Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the COMMERCIAL stands second to none in the country.
The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates of money and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the principal points, with much interesting statistical matter.
INTERESTING MISCELLANY,
Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.
TERMS FOR THE
Daily Commercial.
Postage Free to Subscribers

By mail, per annum	$8 00
By mail, for six months	4 00
By mail, for three months	2 00
By mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to agents or carriers	15

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!
A PAPER FOR
THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER,
Will contain in condensed form all the
NEWS OF THE DAY,
Including the Proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States. Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections and
Complete Weekly Market Reports
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.
The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent
Postage Free to Subscribers.
Terms for 1877.
WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
(POSTAGE PREPAID.)
One Copy, One Year.....$1 75
CLUB RATES.
Ten Copies, per annum, each.....$1 50
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And ONE EXTRA COPY to the getter up of Club.
Additions may be made to a Club at any time during the year, at the Club prices, the subscriptions continuing a FULL YEAR from the time the additions shall have been made.
These prices are invariable.
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SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
Address all orders and letters to
"THE COMMERCIAL,"
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS
February 10.
1877
Goods Arriving
VERY LO
'S, 165, 167 & 169
Despite the steady advance in Cotton Goods, and the unusually active trade of the past week, surprising even our own expectations, we will offer unexcelled bargains in
DOMESTIC GOODS.
At 5 and 6¼c, heavy Brown Sheetings.
At 7¾ and 8c, extra heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 10c, a 40-inch very fine Unbleached Sheeting.
At 6¼ and 7c, fine Bleached Muslins.
At 9½c, Soft Finish Yard Wide Bleached Muslin.
At 9c, Half Bleached Muslin, very fine, ¼ to 1c per yard less than usual.
At 10c, best favorite makes soft finish Muslin
At 12½c, well known Wamsutta Muslin.
At 12½c, 46-inch Bleached Pillowcase Muslin
At 25c, 11 4 Unbleached Sheetings.
Notwithstanding the recent actual advance in Sheetings in the East, we still continue to sell ours at our usual low prices.
LINENS AND DAMASKS.
At 30 & 33c, extra heavy Loom Table Linens
At 35 and 37½c, extra heavy and wide Loom Linens.
At 37½c, good Bleached Table Linens.
At 50 & 62½c, extra fine satin finish Damasks
At 70 & 75c, new lines Turkey Red Damasks.
At 87½c and $1, extra heavy Turkey Red Damasks.
CRASH TOWELINGS.
At 5 and 6¼c, All Linen Crash for Towelings.
At 8½ and 10c, extra heavy and Twilled Towelings.
At 6¼ and 8½c, good heavy Linen Towels.
At 66, 75, 87½c and $1 per dozen, a job lot of Napkins, all lin

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 10, 1877.

The usual story of quiet business was repeated over bank counters to-day, though such houses as have oil men among their customers speak of a better demand for money. Oil having come down operators in it are buying in hopes of better figures soon. We have no changes to report in the accepted rates of discount. In local stocks there is not much doing, though it is well to observe the fact that bank stocks are in better demand than heretofore, and are firm. There is a pretty general belief that the banks have suffered their worst losses and that a decrease in dividends is not probable. Buyers are encouraged by the slight favor which has been shown to the attempt to get a reduction of taxes on banks and by the various signs of better times.

The Clearing House returns for the week show a falling off in the volume of business done, the difference between the returns of this week and last being in exchanges $304,376 03, and in balances $84,148 30. The returns for the week are as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
February 5.....	$ 811,589 00	$197,179 97
February 6.....	692,356 34	167,179 33
February 7.....	442,650 61	119,633 44
February 8.....	574,231 58	106,571 54
February 9.....	715,432 26	138,479 25
February 10.....	599,181 25	97,309 20
Total.....	$4,235,431 04	$826,297 66
Last week.....	4,539,807 07	910,445 97

—The following is the New York weekly bank statement:

Loans, increase.....	$2,808,300
Specie, decrease.....	2,088,500
Legal tenders, increase.....	483,600
Deposits, decrease.....	973,440
Circulation, increase.....	11,200
Reserve, decrease.....	2,445,780

—The New York *Times* feels gratified at the standing of our national credit in foreign markets, but takes occasion to warn us against the danger of confounding an exceptional condition of affairs with evidence of permanent improvement of our credit. Our success in funding is due largely, it is true, to a more correct knowledge of American resources and a more correct estimate of the American future among European peoples, but it is due also to a profound distrust of corporate management, to a superabundance of timely loyal capital and to a cessation of demand for legitimate business. A great many capitalists are more anxious about the security of their investments than about largely profitable returns, and so put their money away in our national securities. But this distrust of corporations cannot last forever, and as business revives and the old enthusiasm of enterprise returns, there will be less demand for our securities.

As to the educational effect of the funded loan the *Times* says: "Every one familiar with the various phases of growth in the foreign demand for American bonds is aware that the beginning has always been made with 'governments.' The faith they have inspired gradually takes in other securities. On the supposition, then, that the funded loan widens the area within which Government bonds are sought and held, it is fair to assume that, if no unfavorable influence were at work, other American loans would find corresponding favor."

—The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of yesterday says: The period of very cheap money in England is evidently drawing to a close. The bank rate has remained unchanged at the minimum point, two per cent., since the 20th of April, 1876, or almost ten months. Only once in fifteen years has the rate remained unchanged at the minimum for a longer time, namely, from August, 1867, to November, 1868. During the whole of the last ten months the outside rate of discount has been below the Bank of England rate, and so unprecedently cheap has money been that commercial bills have been negotiated at the rate of seven-eighths per cent. per annum. The outside rate has, however, been rising quite steadily of late, and yesterday it came within three-eighths per cent. of the bank rate. In September last the bank held the enormous amount of £35,000 000 in coin and bullion, but it has been gradually reduced to less than £27,000,000, and the reserve of notes and coin has fallen from more than twenty-two millions sterling to less than fourteen millions. It is true the liabilities have also largely decreased, so that the proportion which the reserve bears to them is still high. But the reserve itself is approaching the dangerous point at a rate which will, if it should be continued, soon compel the bank to raise the rate of discount in order to retain the bullion in the country. What the change in the rate will probably will be before many weeks, it will be much more difficult for us to obtain gold from England or to keep it at home. It is a pity that we had not a better chance to obtain and "sail down" a few millions, we totally neglected our opportunity.

—A bill introduced in the New York Legislature authorizes the Governor to appoint five persons, three of whom shall be learned in the law, to inquire into the practical workings and effect of all the statutes of the State which have relation to the organization, conduct, supervision and liquidation of life insurance companies, and whether any changes, and, if any, what changes in such legislation are necessary and proper to be made for the protection of the public and for the security and proper conduct of life insurance. A copy of their report shall be submitted to the Legislature at the opening of the session of 1878, accompanied by the draft of a bill containing, in the most compact possible form, all the provisions of existing laws, along with such amendments or changes as the commissioners deem necessary, with their reasons for such recommendations.

—A bill providing for the election of the directors of national banks, now before the House of Representatives, proposes the adoption of the cumulative system and minority representation. It provides that each shareholder shall have the right to cast as many votes in the aggregate as shall equal his number of shares multiplied by the number of directors to be chosen, and each shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate or distribute his votes among two or more candidates.

—There was no gold coined at the San Francisco Mint last month. This is the first omission of the kind in a long time. The reason for it has been the great demand for trade dollars for the China market and for subsidiary silver for the department at Washington. The coinage for the two purposes as follows with the same month last year:

	1876.	1877.
January for		
Double eagles.....	$1,940,000	
Trade dollars.....	342,000	$1,082,000
Half dollars.....	.....	618,000
Quarter dollars.....	.....	635,000
Dimes.....	275,000	.....
Totals.....	$2,557,000	$2,335,000

The above is the largest silver coinage ever executed at the mint during a single month, and yet the orders for trade dollars are ahead of the production. These coins were held at 2 per cent. premium at one time during the month, but as the demand or the steamer was supplied, the rate fell to 1 per cent. and some were offered at the close at 1¼ per cent. A considerable amount of gold will be coined this month.

—From the *Railroad Gazette's* annual statement of railroad building in the United States we take the following:

Our detailed record of the new railroads constructed in the United States in 1876, published this week, shows that during the year 105 railroad companies laid track on 2,442 miles of railroad, increasing the total length in the United States to 76,649 miles, which, according to the best estimates of the population at this time, gives one mile of railroad for every 600 inhabitants. We have now kept a careful record of the exact mileage laid within each calendar year for five years. The first of these years—1872—was the culmination of the great era of railroad construction. The progress since this unfortunate period will be seen by the following:

Years.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Miles constructed....	7,340	3,883	2,025	1,951	2,442

In one particular the work of 1876 was much like that of 1875; to a very great extent it consisted of the construction of local lines of no great length. There was, however, a greater number of long lines built than in 1875, and the average mileage is greater than for two years previous as is shown below:

Year.	Companies building.	Total miles.	Average to company.
1872.....	240	7,340	35.0 miles.
1873.....	137	3,883	28.3 miles.
1874.....	103	2,025	19.3 miles.
1875.....	94	1,951	16.5 miles.
1876.....	105	2,442	25.3 miles.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire near noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central..	....	....	45¾
Reading.....	....	....	19¾
United Cos. of N. J....	138	138¼	....
Phila. & Buffalo....	7¾	7¾	....
Lehigh Valley.....	47	....	....
Central Transportation	38¾	39	....
C. & A. R. R.....	....	....	81

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 105⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Money 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $154,000. Customs receipts $255,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Sterling 483½@485¼.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold opened at 105⅞, advanced to 96, fell off to 105⅝, rallied to 105¾, and closed at 105⅝. Carrying rates 3½, 2½ and 2 per cent. Silver is unchanged at London, here the quotation for silver bars in greenbacks is $1 30½; in gold $1 23½. Silver coin ¼ per cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were active and steady. Railroad bonds were dull. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings, especially for coal shares which advanced on reports about the formation of a new combination. When these reports were not verified, a partial reaction took place. In the afternoon, prices were lower. The coal roads formed a feature of the late dealings, New Jersey Central dropping to 17⅝, Delaware and Hudson to 53, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 68¾. In the general list, Western Union declined to 71½, Lake Shore to 53, Michigan Central to 45, St. Paul to 18¾, preferred to 48¾, and Northwestern preferred to 53⅝. Erie advanced to 8¾, Michigan Southern and Quincy was quiet at 114⅝, against sales at 111⅞ early in the day. The market closed active with an unsettled feeling and feverish. Transactions were 153,000 shares, of which 2,800 were Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 1,400 Northwestern, 6,000 St. Paul, 27,700 Western Union, 31,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 40,000 New Jersey Central, 4,500 Michigan Central and 7,200 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel....	71¾	N. J. Central.....	18⅞
Quicksilver.....	13	St. Paul.....	18¾
Do preferred.....	20	Do. preferred....	48¾
Pacific Mail.....	25	Rock Island.....	100¼
Mariposa.....	4¼	Toledo & Wabash.	7¼
Do preferred.....	4¾	Ft. Wayne.....	101
Adams Express.....	114	Terre Haute.....	3¼
Wells-Fargo Ex....	83	Do. preferred....	13¾
American Ex.....	58	Chicago & Alton..	93½
United States Ex.	51¾	Do. preferred..	119
New York Central.	101	Ohio & Mississippi.	6¾
Do. preferred....	118	Del. & Lack. Coal.	68¾
Harlem.....	140	Missouri Pacific..	103¾
Do. preferred....	136	Indiana Central..	19¾
Michigan Central.	45½	Bur. & Quincy....	113¾
Michigan Southern	114	Hannibal & St. J.	11¾
Lake Shore.....	52¾	Union Pac. stock..	65
Illinois Central....	92	Central Pac. bds..	107¾
Cleve. and Pitts..	92¾	Union Pac. bds....	104½
Northwestern.....	33	Do. land grants..	102¾
Do. preferred....	82¾	Do. S. F. bonds..	97¾
C., C., C. & I....	27		

GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881.	113¾	New 5's.....	110¾
U. S. coupons, 1904.	108¾	New 4½'s.....	107¾
5-20's, 1865, new....	109½	10-40's, registered..	110
5-20's, 1867.....	110	10-40's, coupons....	110¾
5-20's, 1868.....	110¾	Currency 6's.....	123½

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old.....	43¾	Virginia, old.....	30
Tennessee, new....	42¾	Missouri 6's.....	106
Virginia, new.....	30		

LONDON, Friday 10, 5 P. M.—Consols 95 5 16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 106¾; 10 40's, 110¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 98⅝; Erie, 8½; preferred 19.

PARIS, February 10.—Rentes 106 francs 30 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 10.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Gold 105¾@106¾, sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 5 14.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 10, 1877.

The current of trade here to-day flowed quietly along in the channel cut some time ago, there being little either in the way of advance or decline to note. With good weather and good roads the present satisfactory condition of the markets may be expected to continue until the full opening of spring when a better trade is everywhere looked for. The produce market, the one which has all along been suffering the severest depression, may be pronounced more active, and yet it is too slow to suit the dealers. The grain market remains as it has heretofore been described, restricted by light receipts of all sorts except corn. Groceries and provisions are in fair demand, and dealers generally were satisfied with the condition of things. The week just ended, while not the best possible for business, is nevertheless not to be seriously complained of.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending today, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending Jan. 20.	Jan. 27	Feb. 3.	Feb. 10.
Flour, bbls.....	8,546	11,400	6,833
Apples, bbls.....	608	487	533
Cheese, lbs.....	643	68	110
Corn, bus.....	9 900	15,121	13,694
Wheat, bus.....	6,766	9,117	2,257
Barley, bus.....	5,670	17,480	7,300
Rye, bus.....	1,200	1,600	1,000
Oats, bus.....	13,100	11,158	12,251
Butter, pkgs.....	389	573	507
Bacon, pkgs.....	3,742	8,293	13,153
Bacon, tcs.....	300	407	323
Potatoes, bus.....	2,983	2,459	7,342
Hay, bales.....	1,060	3,967	1,917

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain light, as were the transactions, and the market in consequence was without quotable changes. If there was anything in it worthy of note it was a firmness. We quote: Prime red wheat $1 40@1 50; prime amber $1 46@1 50; prime white $1 48@1 53. Corn —Ear on track 52@54c ₩ bushel; prime shelled 50@52c. Oats—Prime white 40@42c ₩ bushel; mixed 36@38c. Rye 73@75c ₩ bushel. Barley—No. 2 Spring $1 05@1 10; No. 1 fall 95@97c; 10 prime spring, $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades 60@.

FLOUR—Under the influence of advices from the West the flour market was stiffer than yesterday, but otherwise entirely unchanged. We quote: No. 1 extra wheat flour at $5 50@5 75 ₩ bbl; No. 1 family, $6 25@6 50; prime straight winter, $6 00; Wisconsin $7 25@7 75; Minnesota $7 75@8 00; fancy St. Louis $9 25@9 75; Graham flour $5 75@6 25; fancy process, per bushel sack, 75@80c; 7 00 per barrel; keg $3 75@4 00; rye flour $4 75@5 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Is still scarce in consequence of the little grinding done by local millers. The supply of bran especially is exceedingly low under the demand, and prices have materially ralned, as follows: Bran $17 00@19 00 ₩ ton on cars and shipstuffs $18 00@20 00; middlings $22 00@25 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

HAY—Timothy is in good demand and quiet. We quote: No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $12 00@13 00 from first handed baled. Prairie—Upland $10 00@11 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The market is well supplied with all staple articles and the demand about equal. We have few changes to make in quotations:

APPLES—Continue plenty, and in moderate demand at $3 50@4 00 ₩ barrel for the best; low grades 90c@$1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—A dull sale, and quoted at 3@3½c ₩ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—Continues scarce, and now quoted at 33@ 35c ₩ ₽.

BROOM CORN—In fair demand at $2 00@2 25, according to quality, for prime white navy. Limited sales, new crop, at 4@5c ₩ bushel.

BUCKWHEAT—We quote: Choice in bulk 61@62c, as to quality; brush that will work up 55@60c; medium to poor, 45@50c; in sacks 5@10c more. Inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at 3@ 3½c, as to quality.

BUTTER—Hardly any sale except in small lots. We quote at 28@32c ₩ ₽ for new crop.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—Fair supply and quoted at 90 ₩ ₽.

HOMINY—Demand moderate at $3 50@3 75 ₩ bushel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks, a light demand and quoted at $1 75@2.

ONIONS—Still scarce and quoted at $1 00@ 4 00 ₩ barrel.

POTATOES—California comb 20@22c ₩ ₽; home keeping 60c.

CRANBERRIES—Supply sufficient and market dull. The quotations are $9 00@10 00 ₩ barrel; $3 25@3 50 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—Market slow and supply sufficient. We quote $3 50@4 00, barrel included, for common; $5 00@5 50 for choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote dried apples at 3@5c ₩ ₽; for prime quartered 6@7c; dried peaches 12c; evaporated peaches 15@20@25c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—The demand is moderate for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—Fresh butter coming in freely. There is little demand for packed. We quote: Choice and fancy packed 25@27c; do roll 21@ 22c; choice dairy rolls 20@24c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—In fair demand at $3 75@ 4 00 per cwt. for prime; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—We quote prime Ohio factory at 14¼ @14½c in round lots; lobbing at 15@15¼c. New York Goshen 15½@16c in round lots; 16@16½c in a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 16c.

SEEDS—Not much doing yet. The rates at the store are: Clover seed $5 50@6 00 ₩ bushel of 60 ₽; timothy seed, prime, $3 00@3 25; extra $3 25@3 50.

EGGS—Continue to come in freely and to-day were quoted at 22@23c ₩ dozen. Pickled are almost out of market and not desired; quoted at 18@20c ₩ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₩ ₽ at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ₩ ₽ at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Supply light and quoted at 7½c ₩ ₽.

POULTRY—Live is out of market or too nearly so to justify quotations. We quote dressed chickens at 12½@13c ₩ ₽; turkeys 15½@16c; ducks 12½@13½c; geese 8@9c.

POTATOES—Supply still large. We quote: $1 05 ₩ bushel on track and $1 15@1 20 at store. A few sweets are in market and quoted at $3 50 ₩ barrel for Spanishes and $3 75@4 00 ₩ barrel for Jerseys.

VINEGAR—We quote 17@20c ₩ gallon for prime country stock, in which there is not much doing; 14c for best city make; wine vinegar 25c.

WOOL—Nothing doing. Commission houses, 32c; ¼ to full blood, ₩ ₽, 33@37c; combing, ₩ ₽, 40c; tub-washed, ₩ ₽, 38c; city pullings, ₩ ₽, 25@30c; unwashed, ₩ ₽, 18@20c.

Provisions.

We report a fair market, with prices materially unchanged.

BACON—Shoulders 8c per pound; short rib sides 11¼c; c ear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½ ₩ ₽ for 14lb sugar-cured; the last bacon was steady, and we quote sugar-cured at 12¼c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 8½c. Dried beef sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; ¼ bbls 12½c; pails 13c. Refined lard—Tierces 12¼c; ¼ bbls 12½c; ½ bbls 12¾c; pails 13c; 5-lb do 13¼c; 3-lb do 13½c; 2-lb do, 13¾c; 3-lb caddies, 14¼c; 5-lb do, 14½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00 @1 05 per gallon; extra 90@95c; No. 1 78@85c; No. 2, 65@70c; miners' white winter 55c; miners' yellow winter 60c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra winter strained 90c per gallon; extra 80c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 55c.

MESS PORK—In fair demand and quoted at $18 00 per barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 8½c per pound; country do 7½c per pound; rough 5¼c per pound.

Groceries

The grocery market continues fair and prices are firm, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ ₽.	*Sugars.*	₩ ₽.
Fancy Rio.....	25½c	Standard A.....	11¾c
Choice Rio.....	24½c	Standard B.....	11¼c
Prime Rio.....	23½c	Do extra C.....	10¾c
Good Rio.....	21 c	Extra C—yel 10	10@10¼c
Ordinary Rio.....	20 c	Yellow.....	9½@10c
Java.....	30 c	Franklin, B 16	10½@10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans.	8¾@10 c
Rio, in papers....	27c	Cut Loaf.....	12½c
Java, in papers...	32 c	Crushed.....	12½c
Rio, in bulk.....	24½@27½c	Powdered.....	12½c
Java, in bulk.....	32 c	Granulated.....	12½c
Mocha, in bulk....	35 c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Teas.		Strly ch. N. O.....	55c
Young Hyson....	25@80	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder.....	35@ 90	Ex. white drips.	64@65c
Imperial.....	25@ 65	Sugar drips.....	55c
Japan.....	25@ 85	Lower grades....	25@45c
Oolong.....	25@ 85	*Starch.*	₩ ₽.
Young Hyson....	1 00	Pearl.....	3½@3½c
Souchong...	28 @75 c	Granulated.....	5c
Spices (whole).		Corn.....	7½@10½c
Cloves.....	50 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Allspice.....	18 c	Chicago corn.	8½c
Cassia.....	30@ 35c	*Rice.*	
Nutmegs.....	@1 15	Choice Carlina.	6¼@7 c
Pepper.....	18 c		

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 105⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Money 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $154,000. Customs receipts $255,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Sterling 483½@485¼.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Gold opened at 105⅞, advanced to 96, fell off to 105⅝, rallied to 105¾, and closed at 105⅝. Carrying rates 3½, 2½ and 2 per cent. Silver is unchanged at London, here the quotation for silver bars in greenbacks is $1 30½; in gold $1 23½. Silver coin ¼ per cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were active and steady. Railroad bonds were dull. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings, especially for coal shares which advanced on reports about the formation of a new combination. When these reports were not verified, a partial reaction took place. In the afternoon, prices were lower. The coal roads formed a feature of the late dealings, New Jersey Central dropping to 17⅝, Delaware and Hudson to 53, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to 68¾. In the general list, Western Union declined to 71½, Lake Shore to 53, Michigan Central to 45, St. Paul to 18¾, preferred to 48¾, and Northwestern preferred to 53⅝. Erie advanced to 8¾, Michigan Southern and Quincy was quiet at 114⅝, against sales at 111⅞ early in the day. The market closed active with an unsettled feeling and feverish. Transactions were 153,000 shares, of which 2,800 were Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 1,400 Northwestern, 6,000 St. Paul, 27,700 Western Union, 31,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 40,000 New Jersey Central, 4,500 Michigan Central and 7,200 Delaware and Hudson Canal. The following were the closing quotations:

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DRIED FRUITS—The supply is abundant and the demand very limited. We quote dried apples at 3@5c ₩ ₽ for fair to prime; choice dried peaches 12c; evaporated peaches 15@20@25c per pound according to quality.

DRIED PEAS—The demand is moderate for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ₩ bushel.

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CHEESE—We quote prime Ohio factory at 14¼ @14½c in round lots; lobbing at 15@15¼c. New York Goshen 15½@16c in round lots; 16@16½c in a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 16c.

SEEDS—Not much doing yet. The rates at the store are: Clover seed $5 50@6 00 ₩ bushel of 60 ₽; timothy seed, prime, $3 00@3 25; extra $3 25@3 50.

EGGS—Continue to come in freely and to-day were quoted at 22@23c ₩ dozen. Pickled are almost out of market and not desired; quoted at 18@20c ₩ dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₩ ₽ at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ₩ ₽ at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Supply light and quoted at 7½c ₩ ₽.

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VINEGAR—We quote 17@20c ₩ gallon for prime country stock, in which there is not much doing; 14c for best city make; wine vinegar 25c.

WOOL—Nothing doing. Commission houses, 32c; ¼ to full blood, ₩ ₽, 33@37c; combing, ₩ ₽, 40c; tub-washed, ₩ ₽, 38c; city pullings, ₩ ₽, 25@30c; unwashed, ₩ ₽, 18@20c.

Provisions.

We report a fair market, with prices materially unchanged.

BACON—Shoulders 8c per pound; short rib sides 11¼c; c ear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½ ₩ ₽ for 14lb sugar-cured; the last bacon was steady, and we quote sugar-cured at 12¼c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 8½c. Dried beef sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; ¼ bbls 12½c; pails 13c. Refined lard—Tierces 12¼c; ¼ bbls 12½c; ½ bbls 12¾c; pails 13c; 5-lb do 13¼c; 3-lb do 13½c; 2-lb do, 13¾c; 3-lb caddies, 14¼c; 5-lb do, 14½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00 @1 05 per gallon; extra 90@95c; No. 1 78@85c; No. 2, 65@70c; miners' white winter 55c; miners' yellow winter 60c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra winter strained 90c per gallon; extra 80c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 55c.

MESS PORK—In fair demand and quoted at $18 00 per barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 8½c per pound; country do 7½c per pound; rough 5¼c per pound.

Groceries

The grocery market continues fair and prices are firm, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ ₽.	*Sugars.*	₩ ₽.
Fancy Rio.....	25½c	Standard A.....	11¾c
Choice Rio.....	24½c	Standard B.....	11¼c
Prime Rio.....	23½c	Do extra C.....	10¾c
Good Rio.....	21 c	Extra C—yel 10	10@10¼c
Ordinary Rio.....	20 c	Yellow.....	9½@10c
Java.....	30 c	Franklin, B 16	10½@10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans.	8¾@10 c
Rio, in papers....	27c	Cut Loaf.....	12½c
Java, in papers...	32 c	Crushed.....	12½c
Rio, in bulk.....	24½@27½c	Powdered.....	12½c
Java, in bulk.....	32 c	Granulated.....	12½c
Mocha, in bulk....	35 c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Teas.		Strly ch. N. O.....	55c
Young Hyson....	25@80	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder.....	35@ 90

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 24, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 11, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	Dir.	Miles P hour.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.26	20	88	calm	0	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.27	38	57	S. W.	10	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.221	45	60	S. W.	1	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.249 Highest thermom.. 68
Mean thermom..... 44.2 Lowest thermom.... 28

A Sore Throat
or a distressing cough, is speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. MWS*

Frightened to Death.

On Tuesday night last the house of Mr. George Johnston, a farmer living near Turtle creek, was visited by burglars. The inmates were aroused and Mr. Johnston was so overcome by fear that he became speechless and died on the afternoon of the next day. He was in delicate health on account of which he had just sold his stock at auction with the intention of giving up farming.

Dr Banning's Lectures.

Dr. Banning will deliver a second series of lectures, at Library Hall, Monday evening, February 12th, on the "Human Voice." Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, February 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, at three o'clock, before ladies and gentlemen. Monday evening, 19th, to married gentlemen—this lecture to be delivered in the chapel of the Female College.

A Handsome Testimonial.

Major Will M. Hartzell has been presented with a beautiful Centennial badge, by Messrs. J. A. Falst, clerk of the Select Council, and D. R. Walker, Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, of Philadelphia, as a mark of their appreciation of many acts of kindness rendered them by the recipient. The badge bears on one side a representation of the old bell in Independence Hall, and on the reverse the seal of the city of Philadelphia.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge Ketcham.

John Connelly, bankrupt, and John Connelly & Bro., bankrupts, Northumberland county. Petitions for discharge presented and usual order made.

E. B. Burnham, bankrupt. Similar action.

John Weisner, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Similar action taken.

Reppert & Williams, bankrupts, city. Rule granted on Lawrence Sands, assignee, to show cause why he should not pay certain rents to the Library Hall Company Returnable on the 12th inst.

Milton McClain, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order made.

A. H. Brown, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for the further examination of certain witnesses before Register Rogers.

Stalb & Co., bankrupts, city. Register's report confirmed absolutely.

D. F. Bowman, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Rule granted on J. W. Bailey, assignee, to show cause why a certain deed should not be delivered to John Williams, returned on the 26th inst.

James Casey, bankrupt, city. Order made that Tibby Bros. pay said bankrupt certain wages.

Richard C. Waring, bankrupt, city. Petition of Henry H. King to proceed on a writ of *pluries levari facias* against bankrupt's property, and the order asked for defined, for the reason set forth in said order.

Joseph O. Hallett, bankrupt, Luzerne county, the same discharged from bankruptcy.

J. D. Bigham, bankrupt, Blair county. Rule on Register Brotherline to show cause why he should not return certain records, made absolute.

George W. Walters & Co., bankrupts, Jefferson county. Hearing on motion for an injunction continued to the 17th inst.

Robert D. Kennedy, bankrupt, city. Hearing on similar motion continued till further notice.

H. Clay Miner & Son, bankrupts, Greene county; creditors appointed to ascertainment and liquidation of liens presented and referred to Register Knox.

Michael McAlummey, bankrupt, Allegheny; the same discharged from bankruptcy.

SENTENCED.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Charles Depew, of Towanda, Bradford county, convicted of forging pension papers, was overruled, and the prisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

This court, on Saturday, heard an argument on a motion for an injunction in the case of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, of Massachusetts, vs. McCullough, Dalzell & Co., of this city. Complainants allege that defendants are manufacturing crucibles for the melting of steel, by a process or in a way in violation of a patent owned by the New England firm. At the conclusion of the argument, which was a lengthy one, complainants withdrew their motion for the injunction, without prejudice.

Common Pleas Courts.

These courts transacted no business of importance on Saturday. They will not be in session to-day, owing to the election of Green. Following are the trial lists for to-morrow:

COURT No. 1—Trueman vs National Insurance Company; same vs. Humboldt Insurance Company; same vs. Teutonia Insurance Company; Maley vs. Castle Shannon Railroad Company; Bigger, administrator, vs. City of Pittsburgh; Clark for use vs. Bank vs. Burchfield; Campbell vs. Erdner; Vick et al. vs. Hildise Bund; Atkinson vs. Faulinson; Jones vs. Point Bridge Company; Howe Manufacturing Co. vs. Mathiesen vs. Ledlie; Griffin et ux. vs. Butler; Galz vs. Segmund; Williams vs. Johnson; Peoples' Fire Insurance Company vs. Barnum.

COURT No. 2.—Vandegrift *et al.* vs. Lightbills heirs; Walker vs. Anderson *et al.*; Hare, Sheriff vs. Darlington; Martin, widow vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Cluley vs. Philips; Point Bridge Company vs. Stacey; Schultz vs. Beltzhoover; Robison vs. Smith; Barrett vs. Kobbs; Hawson vs. Martin vs. Glenn; Lemon vs. McFadden *et al.*, Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank vs. Tanner.

Legal Notes.

Ann Smart, by her next friend, Sigismund Loew, filed a petition in divorce from George Smart, in Common Pleas Court No. 2. The parties were married in January, 1875, and lived together until February, 1876, when the petitioner separated from her husband on account of ill treatment. A subpœna was awarded.

The case of John Elder, indicted for manslaughter in driving over and fatally injuring Elizabeth Brown, a child, was called for trial in the Criminal Court to-morrow.

GREEN, THE MURDERER.

His Last Night on Earth—His Spiritual Advisers Spend Several Hours With Him Yesterday—The Doomed Man Resigned to His Fate.

William Green, convicted of the murder of Samuel Marshall, his half-brother, will to-day pay the penalty of his crime on the gallows. Since he was apprised of the fact that the Board of Pardons had refused to commute his sentence of death, he has devoted nearly all his time to preparation for the final act, which will usher him into the presence of his Maker. Yesterday afternoon two of his religious advisers, Messrs. J. W. Spencer and S. L. Fullwood, were with the prisoner in his cell from three o'clock till nearly five, administering to the unfortunate man the only consolation they could offer—that of religion. Green professed the utmost faith in the efficacy of prayer, and requested his two friends to implore the Almighty to forgive his sins. He has ceased to murmur at his fate, and stated last evening that he felt fully prepared for death, remarking "It will soon be over; it is but a short journey, and when it is ended I will be at rest forever. God will receive me into Paradise, where the wrong-doings of men cannot harm me."

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

The preparations for the execution have, under the direction of Sheriff Fife, been fully completed. The scaffold—the same that has been used at recent executions—was erected on Saturday. It stands on the west side of the new Sheriff's office, near the end toward Diamond alley, and the space between the new office and the Court House proper is inclosed by the erection of a high board fence on the side next the alley.

The prisoner will be conducted from the jail, about noon to-day, through the Criminal Court room and down the stairway to the new Sheriff's office, and thence into the inclosure mentioned as containing the scaffold, where, after the usual brief services and leave takings on the trap doors, the poor fellow will be launched into eternity.

The Sheriff has drawn the following jury to witness the hanging: General A. L. Pearson, John Shaffer, John H. Stewart, William Hamilton, Henry Bockstoce, John Trimble, William McCallin, J. E. Wilson, Dr. Estep, W. C. Stillwagen, E. G. Krehan and J. K. Baum. There will be present one representative from each of the newspapers, all of the Deputy Sheriffs, some physicians, the spiritual advisors and a few of the Sheriff's friends, in all not over one hundred. The application for tickets of admission were very numerous on Saturday and yesterday, and the Sheriff was compelled to say "no" several hundred times.

Green has directed that his body be placed in the hands of his spiritual advisors for burial, and this will be done.

The prisoner was guarded in his cell last night by two special officers, Carrigan and McHghe. He went to bed about ten o'clock, and in a few minutes he was sleeping soundly.

River Improvement.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Legislature.

Plain Talk and Emphatic Resolutions.

Alleged Misrepresentations by Coal Men.

Business Interests Demand the Building of the Davis Island Dam.

Speeches by Representatives Long, Mitchell, McElroy and Weaver—General Moorhead, Captain Dravo, General Howe, Harry Oliver, A. M. Marshall, and Others.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held, on Saturday afternoon, at half past two o'clock, to take action in regard to the defeat of the bill offered in the House of Representatives, ceding to the United States jurisdiction over such lands as were necessary for the construction of dams and locks, for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers. Legislation for this purpose has been pending for three years past, and now, since the Government is ready to begin the construction of the dam at Davis' island, below this city, the news that the bill had been defeated mainly through the efforts of a single member representing a single interest, created no little surprise and indignation among merchants and manufacturers generally. It had also been stated that the Chamber of Commerce, as representing the business interests of this city, had been grossly misrepresented by certain coal men, and in this way many members were induced to vote against the bill who would otherwise have voted for it. Hence, in order to set the matter right before the people and the Legislature, this meeting was called, and the Representatives from this county were requested to attend.

There was a full attendance of members of the Chamber, and General Thomas M. Howe occupied the chair, and stated the purpose of the meeting.

The Secretary, Mr. Kelly, read a letter from the Hon. H. M. Long, to the Superintendent, Mr. Murphy, in which he stated the present condition of the bill and referred to the fact that its defeat was attributable to the persistent efforts of Mr. Stone, a member of the House from this county, and a prominent coal merchant.

On motion of Captain Dravo, Mr. Long was requested to address the Chamber on the subject.

REMARKS OF MR. LONG.

Mr. Long responded by saying that he wished to learn what the sentiments of the Chamber of Commerce were, and whether the communication sent to Harrisburg by Colonel Schoonmaker, and presented by Mr. Billingsley, with the affidavit that it contained the action of the Chamber, was correct. The communication set forth that the resolutions therein contained, which were in direct opposition to the improvement of the Ohio river, had been adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.

General Howe—Was the statement sworn to?

Mr. Long—I think it was. That is my impression. Mr. Stone had been busy for some time arousing opposition to the bill; stated that it would utterly destroy the coal business if the dam was built, and that he would lose personally about $80,000. No one was pushing the bill, and these appeals had their effect. In addition to this, the members representing the lumber counties and the oil region were arrayed in hostility to the bill, by being told that the dam would be a permanent obstruction to navigation; that the Monongahela gateways were a humbug; and that the whole scheme was in the interest of a railway monopoly, that desired to profit by the destruction of the river traffic. These were glaring misrepresentations of fact; but while they were denied and exposed, still many members had been committed in opposition to the bill, and it was lost. There were only 158 members present when the vote was taken, and the vote stood—yeas, 72; nays, 86. Messrs. Stone, Miller and McGill, of this county, voted against it.

OTHER MEMBERS HEARD FROM.

Representative Mitchell was next called on and stated that he had not much to add to Mr. Long's statement. Mr. Stone not only divided our own delegation, but was mainly instrumental in defeating the bill. The small vote secured for from the fact that many left the House rather than go on the record against the bill; but having committed themselves in advance they would not vote for it.

Representative McElroy verified the statements of his colleagues, and hoped the people here would speak out promptly and plainly. The business men and the press had it in their power to satisfy the members of the Legislature that the measure was a vital one to the interests of this community, and if they spoke out their voice would be heeded.

Mr. A. M. Marshall stated that no one interest should be permitted to stand in the way of every other interest, and defeat the will of a great community like this.

A COAL MAN SPEAKS.

Captain John F. Dravo being called on, said that so far as the action of the Chamber of Commerce was concerned, it had been uniformly in favor of the improvement of the Ohio river. When he saw a contrary statement in the newspapers, he wrote immediately to Mr. Long, correcting the error. The great majority of the coal men were opposed to the improvement. Owing to the peculiar situation of Pittsburgh, her railroads were wholly inadequate to a cheap supply of fuel to the large manufactories on the three rivers; and besides this large wharf facilities were required. With a six-foot stage of water, in the dryest season, the mills and factories along the rivers could be supplied with coal; and iron ore, cinder and heavy freights generally handled with increased facility and economy. Pittsburgh required a vast tonnage for heavy commodities, and a permanent navigable stage in the river was imperatively demanded. The speaker advocated this experimental dam as a means of testing the whole system. He could not conceive how, with its adjustable gateways, it could ever seriously interfere with the coal interests. The coal men certainly ought to yield that point and let it be tried. He was opposed to them in this particular, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce was free to say that they never have taken any adverse action in regard to the improvement.

Mr. Long—What is the width of the proposed chute?

Mr. Dravo—Four hundred feet.

Mr. Long—Mr. Stone said it was too narrow, and that they could not get through with their tows. As to the tolls, they say the profits of the business will be eaten up by them.

Mr. Dravo—When the river is high enough for boating there will be no tolls, and the gates will be down, leaving the navigation as free as it is now.

Mr. McElroy—Is there any danger of the gates getting out of order?

Mr. Dravo—I cannot see how the adjustable gateways can get out of order.

REMARKS OF GEN. MOORHEAD.

Gen. Moorhead was called up, and remarked that the question was an astonishing anomaly. There was no parallel to it. The United States Government, after thirty years discussion and investigation, proposed to confer a great benefit upon us—to give us water at all seasons of the year to carry our products to market—proposed to spend a large sum of money, right at our very doors, in order to this benefit us for all time to come—and when the Legislature is asked to pass a bill to make the boon possible, it is defeated. He was amazed that such a thing could happen. He sketched the history of the slackwater improvement of the Monongahela, and gave statistics to show its value to the rich valley which had been developed and made rich mainly through that improvement. West Virginia and Ohio had promptly ceded jurisdiction to the United States for similar purposes, and Pennsylvania was the first State that had refused. This scheme virtually extends navigation from Pittsburgh to Morgantown, and makes a harbor of unsurpassed utility all around this busy manufacturing center. The improvement of the Youghiogheny was also involved in the very bill, as that river is now regarded as one of the great through routes between the East and the West, especially for heavy freights. For three years the Legislature has stood like a wall in the way of this improvement, while our mercantile and manufacturing interests have been demanding the passage of the bill ceding jurisdiction, without which the Government could not proceed with the work.

In regard to the citizens' meeting, the speaker remarked that the coal men attended it in force, packed the building full, and took control of everything. They "captured," or "gobbled" the meeting, and nobody else had a chance. The resolutions passed were in no sense expressive of the views of the Chamber of Commerce, or the business men of Pittsburgh. The coal men were active and energetic—no men are more so—and this was a commendable trait in their character. But energy sometimes takes a wrong direction, and they had evidently got astray in this matter. But if, even at the expense of the coal interest, in some degree, this dam should make us a great commercial city, it should be built. One interest should not overlook all others.

THAT MEETING.

Mr. Weeks, who was Secretary of the Chamber at the time the famous "citizens' meeting" was held, remarked that none of the officers of the Chamber had anything to do with it, as officers. As an illustration of the necessity for the improvement of the harbor, he stated that there were five blast furnaces on the Allegheny river, requiring 500,000 tons of ore per annum, all of which could now be supplied from West Virginia mines, equal in quality to the Lake Superior ore, at one-third less cost, provided there was a sufficient stage of water during the summer months.

General Howe explained the circumstances under which the meeting, at which the adverse resolutions were passed, had been called. In December, 1874, the Chamber was memorialized, by between 1,500 and 2,000 persons and firms, to call a public meeting, for the purpose of considering the improvement of the Ohio river, and the project for a Trans-continental Railway, which it was believed would be undertaken by the Government to relieve the business depression of the country. Mr. James I. Bennett addressed a letter to the President of the Chamber, setting forth the character of the memorial, and recommending that the meeting be called. It was called, as a citizens' meeting. If it had been a meeting of the Chamber, the speaker (as President) would have presided, but he did not. Whatever resolutions that meeting adopted, they were not the action of the Chamber. Any statements to that effect were certainly erroneous, for the Chamber had never been divided in sentiment on the subject. The meeting was controlled by the coal men—not by the dealers alone, but, it was said, largely by men in their employ.

Mr. Long—Colonel Schoonmaker may have represented that the resolutions were passed "at a meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce," and that would be literally correct, but in that shape it conveyed a false impression.

Mr. McElroy—The members understood that the resolutions were passed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. George H. Thurston, although not a member, had attended by request, and by permission of the Chamber proceeded to speak of the importance of the Ohio river improvement. He was about to offer some resolutions, when he was interrupted by Mr. Kelly, who suggested that the resolutions had been received from a member of the Board; and, if possible, from a representative of the coal interest.

Mr. Long thought that the suggestion was a pertinent one.

Mr. Thurston said he had drawn the resolutions on consultation with Captain Dravo, but he had no desire to press them on the Chamber.

Captain Dravo—That is correct.

Several members remarked that Mr. Thurston should be heard, but he declined to proceed and left the room.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Captain Dravo then submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The impression has been made upon the minds of many of the members of the Legislature that the action of this Chamber has been divided and antagonistic upon the improvement of the Ohio river; and whereas, the action of this Chamber has uniformly been in favor of said improvement; therefore

Resolved, That we do this day reiterate our former action and most urgently request our Legislature to grant to the United States Government the necessary right of jurisdiction over so much of the lands on the Youghiogheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, as may be necessary for the construction of locks and dams by said Government for the improvement of navigation upon said streams.

Resolved, That the great manufacturing interests of Pittsburgh imperatively demand increased harbor facilities, and a more permanent stage of water, that a cheaper and more regular supply of fuel may be secured.

Resolved, That we deem it of most vital importance that an adjustable dam, as proposed by the United States Government, should be constructed without delay, that such a system of improvement may be fully tested.

AN IRON MAN SPEAKS.

H. W. Oliver, Jr., Esq., representing the iron trade, seconded the resolutions and spoke of the paramount importance of improving the harbor facilities around the city. The coal men should certainly give way in favor of this one dam, in view of the great advantage it would be to the whole community. It would not only cheapen fuel to the manufacturers, but to private consumers, and would lessen the cost of iron fully $1 50 per ton. The hauling of cinder, the handling of ore, coal, etc., were now very expensive, and it would be a great relief to the streets of the city to have the harbor improved. The coal men are also interested in the dam on the Monongahela, and seem to like them; and when the other interests, certainly equal in importance to that of coal, ask for a single dam on the Ohio, they selfishly object! It was enough to make a man "boil over," to think that such a dog-in-the-manger policy should be countenanced by the Legislature.

Mr. Hallman—I desire the members of the Legislature present to know that Mr. Oliver is not only a prominent representative of iron business, but a Vice President of this body.

Mr. Marshall—We must have cheaper fuel for our manufactories, or Pittsburgh will be dead. In some cases a bushel bridge toll on coal, and between high taxes, high freight rates and high fuel the manufacturing li e was being crushed out of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Long—We left no stone unturned, when we discovered the opposition to the bill; but its defeat was accomplished by the quiet work of two or three men.

Captain Dravo—There was one *Stone* you did not seem able to turn. [Laughter].

Mr. Long—That is a new version—I'll try and turn him yet; and if we don't succeed we'll turn him over to his constituents. [Laughter.]

Gen. Moorhead alluded to the very high prices paid by some coal men for safe harbors, owing to the increase of the trade and the scarcity of landings, and intimated that Mr. Stone's loss of $80,000 might be made up largely of harbor investments.

THE OIL INTEREST.

Captain J. T. Stockdale stated that he was not aware that the oil interest had been misrepresented in the manner indicated. The oil men would be largely benefitted by a better harbor, and both producers and refiners have a large interest in the Davis Island dam. Any statement to the contrary was false in every respect. The dam is the very thing the oil men desire. He never heard an oil man speak in opposition to it.

Representative Weaver suggested the appointment of a committee to take charge of the matter here, and visit Harrisburg, if necessary. They could be appointed by the Chamber, and await the call of the friends of the bill.

Mr. Long stated that the resolutions were pointed and to the purpose, but he would like to have the Chamber declare affirmatively that in their opinion the coal interest would not be injured by the proposed dam. That was the main point they had to meet.

AN ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION.

Mr. Oliver then offered the following:

Resolved, That in our judgment the coal dealers would not be injured by the construction of the proposed dam, but on the contrary would be benefited by securing an additional harbor in the Allegheny river, that would to a great extent avoid such calamities from ice and flood as were caused by the recent break-up in the Monongahela.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

On motion of Mr. Marshall the President of the Chamber was authorized to appoint a committee, consisting of such number as he might deem proper, to attend to correspondence with members of the Legislature relative to the bill, and also to visit Harrisburg if necessary.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the members of the House who had attended the meeting, and Mr. Long responded by thanking the Chamber, on behalf of himself and colleagues, for their kind treatment, and for the interest manifested in securing the reconsideration of the bill. He thought that the bill could be reconsidered and passed during the session, that it would have to take its regular course.

The meeting then adjourned, the President announcing that he would appoint the committee after consulting with gentlemen representating the various business interests of the city.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Davenport's week at the Opera House closed on Saturday, with two of the largest audiences of the season.

This evening "The Shaughraun" will have its initial performance in this city, with Mr. Dion Boucicault as *Conn*, supported by Miss Katharine Rogers and the stock company. The play will be superbly mounted, and all the accessories will be new and splendid. There will be a full chorus, led by four of our best local singers.

A Philadelphia contemporary says: The part of *Conn*, in "The Shaughraun," is such a creation as entitles Mr. Boucicault to a high rank as a character actor. He has created in his works not a few characters full of truth, purity and freshness. He has infused new life into a school of the drama which affords delight to all classes of people. He has said stout words and struck sound blows in favor of patriotism and against tyranny. He has elevated women. He has ennobled man. He has plucked the thorns from the path of life and planted flowers in their places. All these things Dion Boucicault has done by his dramatic writings, and therefore he is entitled to full justice from his enemies, and earnest words of praise from his friends and the admirers of his genius.

Gounod Club Concert.

The sale of seats for the concert and oratorio to be given by the Gounod Club at Library Hall on Thursday evening next, will begin at nine o'clock this morning, at Hale's music store, 168 Smithfield street.

Library Hall—The Troubadours.

The well known Troubadours will give their first entertainment this season, at Library Hall to-morrow. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless. They will have a big crowd. Seats can be secured at the Library Hall box office.

The Foster Serenaders.

The Stephen C. Foster Serenaders, as already announced, will give a performance at Library Hall on Friday evening next, for the benefit of the Murphy Reform Club. Some of our best known musicians will take parts. The sale of seats begins this morning, at the Hall box-office.

Republican Primaries.

The Quadrangular Contest for Mayor and Treasurer.

Humphreys, for Mayor, and Brown, for Treasurer, Ahead—No Majority of Votes Held by Any Candidate—Snodgrass, for Controller. Has No Opposition.

The Republican city primary election, on Saturday, was one of the liveliest contests of the kind we have ever had. The interest everywhere centered in the struggle for delegates to the conventions for Mayor and Treasurer, in consequence of which, in many of the districts the selection of ward officers was postponed for another occasion. Where these were voted for but little attention was paid to the tickets except by those immediately interested. Each of the quartette of candidates for both the Mayoralty and Treasurership had friends working everywhere, and during the three hours during which the battle waged the scenes about the polls were quite animated. The voter who came to make his selection among the various aspirants was immediately pounced upon on all sides and, while a plentiful supply of little strips of paper were thrust upon him, the most vigorous efforts were made at one and the same time to convince him that each one of the gentlemen was the best and most desirable candidate. In many instances the pulling and hauling of voters was carried to the extreme and generally the contest would not end until the ballots had passed through the window from the hands of the elector. The election passed off quietly, as a general thing, but in a few wards there were troubles over boards, thereby causing the opening of two polls in the same district. The returns given below, which we have carefully gathered, themselves show how closely the battle was contested. In both the conventions named, neither of the aspirants having a majority of the whole number of delegates, a bitter struggle will take place. Success in the chairmanship and as a result the possession of the Committee on Contested Seats is now the point looked to, and from this time until settled the contest and wire pulling therein will be vigorous. It will be seen that Humphreys, to the surprise of his opponents, leads the field for the Mayoralty, and Brown for the Treasurership. Our estimate of the votes of the several candidates, based upon the returns nearly all of which have been received, is as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

Miles S. Humphreys	39
Jared M. Brush	25
Jacob S. Wainwright	24
Joseph S. Butler	3
Contested	3

FOR TREASURER.

Robert R. Brown	40
Samuel Kilgore	32
J. F. Denniston	14
Thomas A. Mitchell	7
Contested or not reported	7

The claims of the candidates do not agree with the above, of course, each of them minding higher figures.

Colonel Snodgrass, for Controller has no opposition.

THE CONVENTIONS

will meet to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M. as follows:

No. 1, Mayor, at the Academy of Music. Temporary chairman, John S. Lambie, Esq.

No. 2, Treasurer, at Select Council chamber, Municipal Hall. Temporary chairman, Mr. George B. Chalmers.

No. 3. Controller, at Lafayette Hall. Temporary chairman, Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq.

THE DELEGATES.

Following is a list of delegates to the conventions to nominate candidates for Mayor and Treasurer, so far as we are able to obtain them. The candidate for whom each delegate is pledged is also given:

FIRST WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

W. B. Evans (Brush) and Fred. Schild (Kilgore).

FIRST WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

W. B. Hunter (Brush) and George W. Perkins (Brown).

FIRST WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

Michael Schutz (Brush) and William McClure (Brown).

SECOND WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Ben Darlington (Wainwright) and John M. Chaplin (Brown).

SECOND WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

James K. Case (Brush) and B. F. Lloyd (Brown).

SECOND WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

Jas. Wilson (Brush) and James Fahnestock (Denniston).

THIRD WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

James McNeill (Brush) and Dr. W. F. Fundenberg (Brown).

THIRD WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

W. H. Reed (Brush) and Peter Dressler (Kilgore).

FOURTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Wharton McKnight (Wainwright) and Robert Leonard (Kilgore.)

FOURTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Samuel Anderson (Brush) and Lyman B. Roodes (Brown).

FOURTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

J. E. McKeever (Wainwright) and Chas. Hostetter (Denniston.)

FIFTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Andrew Craig (Brush) and Fred. Heil (Brown.)

FIFTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

John Lyons (Humphreys) and Wm. M. Lewis (Brown) were declared elected by one board, two polling places having been opened. N. W. Clark (Mitchell) will contest Lewis.

FIFTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

Hugh Kennedy (Wainwright) and Thomas McCourt (Kilgore). There were three polling places here and there will be a contest, of course.

SIXTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

William H. Moffett (Humphreys) and Samuel Mawhinney (Brown).

SIXTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

David Sitzler (Humphreys) and Marsh Fowler (Brown).

SIXTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

C. C. Kohne (Humphreys) and Edward White (Kilgore).

SEVENTH WARD, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Robert McCallister (Humphreys) and Charles Evan (Brown).

SEVENTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

H. Lee Mason (Butler) and William J. Matthews (Brown). John Boyd (Kilgore) will contest. Two polls were opened.

SEVENTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Wm. Fleming (Butler) no opposition: Gustave C. Kuhn (Brown).

SEVENTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

James McCallin (Butler) and H. I. Gourly (Kilgore).

EIGHTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

James McKee (Brush), Thomas Martin (Kilgore).

EIGHTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

A. Wallace (Butler) and Marshall Johnston (Kilgore).

EIGHTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

John S. Lambie (Humphreys), B. F. Kennedy (Kilgore).

NINTH WARD, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wm. H. Glenn (Brush), Joseph Marshall (Kilgore).

NINTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

James Boyd (Humphreys), Henry Elkin (Kilgore).

NINTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Charles Hanlon (Humphreys) and Patrick Hanlon (Mitchell).

NINTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

Daniel Barker (Humphreys), Geo. Ressler (Denniston).

TENTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

John Murray (Humphreys) and John Shannon (Mitchell).

TENTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

John McCartney (Humphreys) and L. K. Dickson (Brown).

ELEVENTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

H. J. Hackmeister (Humphreys) and C. Miller (Kilgore).

ELEVENTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

R. R. Butler (Butler) and Wm. Shore, Jr. (Brown).

ELEVENTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

Wm. Moore (Humphreys) and James McEwen (Kilgore).

ELEVENTH WARD, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Charles Yound (Humphreys) and John Reed (Kilgore).

TWELFTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

William Coates (Humphreys) and Robert Johnson (Kilgore).

TWELFTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

John Spratt (Humphreys) and William Clark (Kilgore).

TWELFTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

William Buch (Wainwright) and W. W. Herron (Brown).

TWELFTH WARD, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Alf. Sowers (Humphreys) and Oliver Fulton (Kilgore).

THIRTEENTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Emil Sparr (Wainwright) and W. S. Smith (Mitchell).

THIRTEENTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Alfred Lawton (Butler) and James M. McMillin (Kilgore).

THIRTEENTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

J. M. Molanphy (Wainwright) and H. C. Campbell (Brown).

FOURTEENTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

John McCloskey (Butler) and William M. Adams (Brown).

FOURTEENTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Henry Whitehouse (Butler) and C. L. Magee (Brown).

FOURTEENTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

Joe McElhaney (Brush) and James Martin (Brown).

FOURTEENTH WARD, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Oscar Tanner (Brush) and Robert Hunter (Brown).

FOURTEENTH WARD, FIFTH DISTRICT.

William Gray (Humpreys) and Edward Davis (Brown).

FIFTEENTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

John Upperman (Humphreys) and A. Black (Denniston).

FIFTEENTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

William Hosack, (Wainwright) and John Matthews (Kilgore).

FIFTEENTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

General A. L. Pearson (Wainwright) and Jacob Shein (Mitchell).

SIXTEENTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

James Leech (Wainwright) and John Miller (Mitchell).

SIXTEENTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

William Wassell, (Humphreys) and S. R. Baldwin (Mitchell).

SIXTEENTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

Wm. Palmer (Wainwright) and Samuel McKinley (Kilgore).

SEVENTEENTH WARD, FOURTH DISTRICT.

John Stutzman (Wainwright), and Wm. Larned (Mitchell). Humphreys will contest.

SIXTEENTH WARD, FIFTH DISTRICT.

J. Kutzmeyer (Wainwright) and Mr. Vogelbaum (Kilgore).

SEVENTEENTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Thos. T. Wightman (Wainwright) and E. — Stechl (Brown) were elected by one board—two polls being opened. Brush will contest.

SEVENTEENTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Robert McKinley (Wainwright) and John Smith (Kilgore).

SEVENTEENTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

Wm. Walton (Wainwright) and William Brown (Kilgore).

SEVENTEENTH WARD, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Chas. T. North (Wainwright) and John D. Luch (Brown).

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Isaac Tann (Wainwright) and Charles R. Leonhauser (Brown).

NINETEENTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

John T. Cunningham (Brush) and Oliver Ferson (Brown).

NINETEENTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Two polls were opened in this district at the engine house, E. C. Negley, (Brush) John Boreland (Dennison).

At the carpenter shop adjoining B. F. Parkison (Wainwright) and T. D. Carnahan (Brown). This makes a contest.

NINETEENTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

R. M. McClarren (Brush), H. Crawford (Dennison).

TWENTIETH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Fred. Reifer (Wainwright), Charles T. Neal (Denniston).

TWENTIETH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

J. S. Negley, Jr., (Brush), A. Pitcairn (Dunning).

TWENTIETH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

R. Q. Whitten (Brush), Levi Richards (Brown).

TWENTY-FIRST WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

T. W. Lindsay (Brush), W. F. Aull (Denniston).

TWENTY-FIRST WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Samuel Chadwick (Brush). Delegate for Brown.

TWENTY FIRST WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

James Littell (Brush). Wm. Beckett (Denniston).

TWENTY-FIRST WARD, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Charles A. Kehaw (Brush) and H. Mosely (Denniston).

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Charles Sperrs (Humphreys) and John Block (Kilgore).

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

T. D. Keller (Brush). There will be a contest between Colonel Allen (Mitchell) and T. J. Blake (Denniston).

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

John E. Williams (Humphreys) and Emil Ertzman (Denniston).

TWENTY-THIRD WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Dr. C. Evans (Brush) and Chas. Reichspfarr (Brown).

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

M. Donley (Wainwright) and Reese Jones (Brown).

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

John Downes (Wainwright) and D. E. Weaver (Brown).

TWENTY FIFTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

James Thomas (Humphreys) and H. Shutzenbeck (Kilgore).

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

G. W. Green (Brush) and J. Valentine, (Brown).

TWENTY FIFTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

Charles Pfeil (Wainwright) and P. F. Valkowes (Brown).

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Wm. Dunker (Humphreys) and James Perry (Denniston).

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

John Franz (Humphreys) and Henry Erbe (Kilgore).

TWENTY SIXTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

Fred. Gearing (Humphreys) and J. D. Read (Brown).

TWENTY SIXTH WARD, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wm. Jones (Humphreys) and George Walker (Brown).

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

John Nusser (Wainwright) and Henry Patch (Brown).

TWENTY SEVENTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT

Jenkin Jones (Humphreys) and Robert Dalzell (Kilgore).

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Andy Dalzell (Humphreys) and Casper Mehner (Kilgore).

TWENTY EIGHTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Philip Shusir (Butler) and Ed. Grishin (Brown).

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.

A. Winters (Humphreys) and Henry Hoffman (Brown).

TWENTY-NINTH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Andy Evans (Brush) and William Barr (Brown).

TWENTY-NINTH WARD, SECOND DISTRICT.

Nick Miller (Humphreys) and Daniel Dilks (Wainwright) (tie vote); George Hoffman (Kilgore).

THIRTIETH WARD, FIRST DISTRICT.

Samuel Ward, Jr